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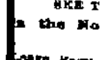

YAQUINA CITY

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turday.........Nov. 27	Saturday.........[illegible]
ursday.........Dec. 9	Thursday.........[illegible]
esday.........Dec. 21	Tuesday.........[illegible]
nday.........Jan. 2	Sunday.........[illegible]
iday.........Jan. 14	Friday.........[illegible]

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Mail Train.

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[illegible], Tuesday	Dec.	Columbia, Monday....Dec. 13
[illegible], Sunday	Dec.	Oregon, Saturday.....Dec. 18
er, Friday	Dec.	Oregon, Thursday.....Dec. 23
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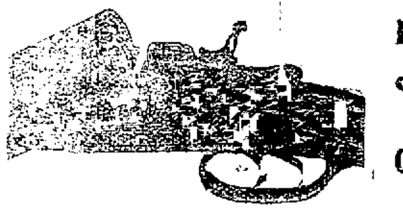

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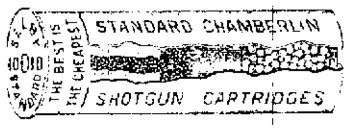

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CONGRESS.

Opening of the Second Session of the Present Body.

THE CASCADES LOCKS MATTER.

"Sunset" Cox Returns to Legislative Labors and is Heartily Welcomed—Adjournment out of Respect to Deceased Members.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the senate chamber, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, were filled with spectators when at 12 noon the second session of the Forty-ninth congress was opened. In his prayer the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the chamber was hung in memory of the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire.

Presiding Officer Sherman laid before the senate several of the annual reports of the heads of the departments, which were ordered printed.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon; informing the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business; and for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president for a like purpose. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were appointed as such committee.

The credentials of Senator Williams of California were presented and the oath of office administered.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Evarts—To authorize the construction of a bridge across East river, New York.

Mitchell offered a preamble and resolutions calling for a report from the secretary of war as to the reasons for the change of the engineer in charge of the works of internal improvement in Oregon; held over until to-morrow. A recess was then taken for ten minutes.

The recess was afterwards extended to 2 o'clock, at which hour Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the president, and that the president had asked the committee to congratulate the senate and house on their safe return to the capitol and to say he would communicate in writing immediately. Thereupon the message was received and the reading was begun by Secretary McCook.

The reading of the message was concluded at 3:25, when the message and the accompanying documents were ordered printed.

Hear reminded the senate that the Pacific railroad funding bill had been set down as a special order for to-morrow, and said he would ask that its consideration be deferred, in the hope that the house would in the meantime take some action that would relieve the senate of its trouble in regard to it.

Blair announced the death of his colleague, Pyke, and moved as a mark of respect to his memory that the senate adjourn. He would at an appropriate time ask the senate to set apart a day for the hearing of eulogies. The motion being agreed to, the senate adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

On the reassembling of the house the committee appointed to wait upon the president announced it had performed its duty and that the president would communicate in writing with congress forthwith.

Prudon, the president's assistant secretary, was then announced and presented to the house the president's annual message. It was immediately read by the clerk.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—For an hour before noon to-day the door of the house presented an enlivening appearance. Groups of members crowded the cloak rooms and blockaded the aisles, chattering, ha-ha-ing, exchanging congratulations of success in the recent elections or condolence upon defeat. The victors twitted the vanquished and the vanquished jokingly commiserated with the victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life. Citizens of Washington, undeterred by the unpropitious weather, crowded the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement on the scene being enacted below. The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspicuously empty. The desks of the various members were adorned with floral designs. The speaker was not forgotten and his desk was plenteously adorned, while congratulations abounded. Those offered to Hewitt were apparently the most earnest, and he was kept busy shaking hands with political friends and foes, who seemed to agree with each other in expressing the heartiest good will wishes.

At precisely 12 o'clock speaker Carlisle rapped the house to order and the chaplain delivered a prayer in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot and invoked Divine supervision over the proceedings of congress. In obedience to the direction of the speaker, the clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 245 members responded. On motion of Morrison, a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Regan of Texas, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the senate to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. Messrs. Regan, Breckenridge of Kentucky, and Reed were appointed as such committee.

Hewitt, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, asked that S. S. Cox should be sworn in as a member of the house to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Pulitzer. He stated at the same time that a formal certificate of Cox's election had been received and no objections were made to Cox qualifying. His personal popularity was manifested by a round of applause which greeted his re-entry into legislative life.

Henry W. Rusk of Maryland, and Henry Bacon of New York, also appeared at the bar of the house and qualified, filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Wm. H. Cole and Lewis Beach. At 12:40 a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The document was listened to with much attention by the members of the house until that portion which discusses the tariff question had been read, when the interest slackened and the remainder of the message found few listeners. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hewitt of New York announced to the house the deaths of the late congressmen from New York, Lewis Beach and John Arnot, Jr., and a similar duty was performed by Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin, who announced the death of his colleague, W. P. Price. A committee consisting of Messrs. Guenther, Morrill, Frederick, Taulbee, Osborne, Hudd and Lafollette, was appointed to attend Mr. Price's funeral and then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased representatives, the house adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIT-CHAT.

THE CASCADES LOCKS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A resolution offered to-day by senator Mitchell of Oregon, recites in its preamble that the appropriation for a continuation of work upon the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia river and for improvements at the mouth of Yaquina bay and Coos bay, in Oregon, were available on the 5th day of August, but no work was done at the Cascades until the 10th of October, thus losing the great advantage of low water, good weather and long days; that the expenditure of the other appropriations referred to have been postponed until next spring and that the commercial bodies representing the communities most deeply interested, as well as the waterway convention have deprecated the delay, and have passed resolutions of regret that the engineer in charge of the works in Oregon and Washington territory has been changed, and asking whether the plans submitted by the officers relieved have been approved or rejected, what changes have been made in the plan of the work and the expenditure; whether it is true that the works at the mouth of the Columbia and at Yaquina and Coos bay has been suspended until spring, and why? The secretary is also directed to transmit copies of all correspondence upon the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL COURTESIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When Cox of New York took the oath of office to-day he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to occupy a seat on the outer row upon the republican side. But from this embarrassment he was relieved by courtesy of Representative J. D. Sayers of Texas, who, upon being introduced to Mr. Cox congratulated him, his party and the country upon his return to legislative labors. Mr. Sayers then in a spirit of courtesy tendered his seat to Mr. Cox. This seat is a prominent one on the democratic side and was occupied by Mr. Cox during several congresses. Cox, though loth to dislodge Mr. Sayers, was finally induced to accept the courtesy, and taking from his scarf a pearl pin of the design of the star and crescent, he presented it to Mr. Sayers as a memento of the occasion.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The conferees on the inter-state commerce bill adjourned, without reaching a final conclusion, until Wednesday morning. It is understood that all the important features of the bill will then be agreed upon with the exception of the question relating to the jurisdiction of the state courts, and that the adjournment was taken to give an opportunity to examine this question.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Kerr, the Illinois Embezzler, who was Kidnapped in Peru, Gets no Redress from the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court to-day in the important extradition case of Frederick Kerr against the people of the state of Illinois, brought here by a writ of error from the supreme court of that state. In 1883, Kerr, who was a clerk in the employ of Preston Kean & Co., of Chicago, embezzled a large sum of money belonging to that firm and fled to Peru, South America. Upon an application from the governor of Illinois, the president of the United States on the 1st of March, 1883, issued a warrant for the extradition of Kerr and sent it to Peru by Henry G. Julian, who was authorized to receive the accused from the Peruvian authorities and bring him to the United States to answer a charge of larceny. Kerr alleges that Julian, without presenting the extradition papers to any officer of the Peruvian government and without any demand upon that government for his surrender, forcibly kidnapped him and placed him on board a United States vessel by which he was brought to Honolulu. There he was transferred, he alleges, to the steamer City of Sydney and brought to San Francisco, and then surrendered by the governor of California to the state of Illinois as a fugitive from justice. On his arrival in Chicago Kerr was put on trial and duly convicted of larceny and embezzlement. He alleges that this whole proceeding was a violation of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Peru ratified July 27, 1874, and he appeals to the supreme court upon the ground that the case calls in question the validity of and the proper construction of the treaty.

This court is of opinion that if Kerr had been brought to this country by proceedings under the treaty of 1874 with Peru, it is probable from the statement of the case in record that he might have successfully pleaded that he was

EXTRADITED FOR LARCENY

And convicted by the verdict of the jury of embezzlement, but it is quite a different case when he comes to this country in the manner in which he was brought here, unclothed with the rights which a proceeding under the treaty could have given him, and under no duty which this country owes to Peru or to him under the treaty. The court thinks it very clear that in invoking its jurisdiction upon the ground that he was denied the right conferred upon him by the treaty of the United States, the prisoner has failed to establish the existence of any such right. The question of how far his forcible seizure in another country and the transfer by violence could be made available to resist trial in the state court for the offense now charged upon him is one which this court does not feel called upon to decide, since in that transaction the court does not see that the constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States guarantees him any protection. The court holds, however, that the decision does not leave the prisoner or the government of Peru without remedy for his unauthorized seizure within its territory. Even the existing treaty with that country provides for the extradition of persons charged with kidnaping, and on a demand from Peru, Julian, the party guilty of it, could be surrendered and tried in its court for a violation of its laws. Kerr himself would probably not be without redress, for he could sue Julian in an action of trespass and false imprisonment, and the facts set forth in the plea would without doubt sustain the action. Whether he could recover a sum sufficient to justify the action would probably depend upon the moral aspects of the case, which we cannot here consider. The judgment of the supreme court of Illinois for Cook county against the prisoner is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Miller.

ANOTHER LOOPHOLE FOR DEFAULTERS.

A decision was also rendered by the court today in another important extradition case, viz.: the United States against Wm. Rauscher. Rauscher was an officer of an American vessel who was extradited from Great Britain to answer for the murder of a seaman, and who was afterward brought to trial for a different offense, viz.: the cruel and unusual punishment of the same seaman whom he was charged with murdering. The case brings up an important question which has long been a subject of diplomatic negotiation between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and which has never before been finally settled, viz., whether under the extradition treaty in force between the two countries a person extradited for one offense can be tried for another. It is the same question which was discussed by Secretary Fish and Lord Derby in the Winslow and Lawrence cases and which afterward became a subject of consideration in the English house of lords, but which was never brought to a definite settlement. This court holds in a very long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Miller that a person who has been brought within the jurisdiction of the court by virtue of proceedings under an extradition treaty, can only be tried for one of the offenses described in the treaty and for the offense with which he is charged in the proceedings for his extradition, unless a reasonable time and opportunity have been given him after his release or trial under such a charge to return to the country from whose asylum he had been forcibly taken under these proceedings. Chief Justice Waite dissents from the opinion of the court on the ground that he does not find in the treaty anything which forbids the trial of a prisoner for an offense other than that for which he is extradited.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A decision was rendered in the U. S. supreme court to-day in the tax case of the city of New Orleans against the Louisiana Lottery company brought here by an appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana. This was a suit instituted by the lottery company for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the city and the board of assessors from assessing and collecting certain taxes levied by them upon it in alleged violation of its charter. The act incorporating the Louisiana lottery provided that it should pay to the state the sum of 40,000 per annum to be credited to the educational fund and that it should be exempt from all other taxes and licenses from the state, parish and municipal authorities. The company alleges that notwithstanding this exemption, the city of New Orleans is about to assess and collect a tax upon its capital stock and other property by virtue of the provisions of act No. 77, passed by the legislature of Louisiana of 1880.

This court holds that the tax complained of is prohibited by the terms of the contract contained in the company's charter, that a tax such as that sought to be imposed upon the company is tax upon the corporation, within the meaning of its charter, and not upon its individual stockholders, because the corporation is compelled to become surety for taxes nominally imposed upon its stockholders and is made liable primarily for their payment. A fair inference is that the taxation of the Louisiana State Lottery company is not within the purview of section 48, of act 77 of the year 1880, and that it was not the intention of the legislature so expressed in that act to impose upon the company any other taxes than those provided for in its own charter; but if otherwise act No. 77 is void as a law impairing the obligation of a contract. The decree of the circuit court in favor of the company is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

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Something new! Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. Wholesome and delicious for eating.

THE MESSAGE.

A Plain, Business-Like Statement to Congress.

BAYARD'S DIPLOMACY APPROVED.

An Earnest but General Appeal for Tariff Revision —The Indian and Public Land Questions Receive Considerable Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president's message was delivered to congress to-day, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In the discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well-established precedent in the executive office, I herewith transmit to congress, at its reassembling, certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient.

Our government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few complications have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of these are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly counsel.

We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions organized under the claims conventions concluded by the Chilian government with certain European states, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be averted in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

THE CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western states and territories, and acts of violence against those people, beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China, equally with the most favored nations. In opening our vast domains to alien elements the purpose of our lawgivers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena of endless antagonism. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the government of China, whose friendly disposition towards the United States I am most happy to recognize, will meet half-way in devising a comprehensible remedy by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to the protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1880, touching the opium traffic.

AFFAIRS AT THE ISTHMUS.

While the good will of the Colombian government toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern, and invited friendly action looking to the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the inter-oceanic transit. With the subsidence of the isthmian disturbances, and the erection of the state of Panama into a federal district under the government of the constitutional administration of Bogota, a new order of things has been inaugurated, which, although as yet somewhat experimental and affording scope for arbitrary exercise of power by the national authorities, promises much improvement.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence, and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor—the gift of Frenchmen to Americans.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly evidenced and proclaimed by this government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect on the 1st of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence, in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin visiting the land of their birth; yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality. The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both houses of congress at the last session and I trust will receive final favorable action at an early day.

THE FISHERIES TROUBLES.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fisheries right in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the senate April 13 last, and thereupon new negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with her Britannic majesty's government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and in-shore fisheries of the British provinces as should secure the Canadian right from encroachment from United States fishermen, and at the same time insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The questions involved are of long standing and of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-quarters of a century have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaty have served to allay the friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. The last arrangement under the treaty of 1871 was abrogated after due notice by the United States, June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminating treaty. The joint commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, the first article of which is a construction as satisfactory to both countries as has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence, modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied, the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed, and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3500 miles. This propinquity, community of language and occupation, and similarity of political and social institutions, indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whilst I am unfeignedly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhabitants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past session toward our fishermen has been such as seriously to threaten their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of congress advancement may be made. That an acceptable conclusion may be reached at an early day, there will be laid before congress the correspondence of the department of state in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed, and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended. More extended reference is not necessary in this communication.

The recommendation submitted last year that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, is renewed.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, those islands, in the highway of Oriental and Australian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian islands groups have been so absorbed by other and more powerful governments that the Hawaiian islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy which, it is important for us, should be preserved. Our treaty is now terminable on one year's notice, but propositions to abrogate it would, in my judgment, be most ill-advised. The paramount influence we have there acquired, once relinquished, could only, with difficulty, be regained, and a valuable coign of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulations be extended for a further term of seven years. A recently signed treaty to this end is now before the senate. The importance of telegraphic communication between those islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

The question of a general revision of the treaties with Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. As the first to open relations with that empire, and as the nation in most direct commercial relation with Japan, the United States have lost no opportunity to testify their consistent friendship by supporting her just claims and independence among nations. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that empire, has been lately proclaimed.

LIBERIA.

The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that republic to encroachments. It can not be forgotten that this distant community is an off-shoot of our system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the "dark continent" have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper ways in the maintenance of its integrity is obvious, and has been constantly advanced during nearly half a century. I recommend that in the reorganization of our navy a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which has been so marked within the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of January 20, 1883. Our commercial treaty of 1831 with Mexico was terminated, according to its provisions, in 1881, upon notification given by Mexico, in pursuance of her announced policy of recasting all her American treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation, defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges and the like. Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 1883 covers none of these points, the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation.

In compliance with a resolution of the senate, I communicated to that body on August 2d last, and also to the house of representatives, all the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After the demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction of Mexico novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. Jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) has removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands. Therefore I have denied and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages. A sovereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concerted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for any offenses committed on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility on the citizen and lead to a confusion destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty. When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own government from the consequence of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but the watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with a crime, committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them. With less than that this government will not be content, when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake. Whatever decrees of extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European states, no such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country, or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived. In the case of Mexico there are special reasons in favor of perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors, and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends. The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico, and in building up the prosperity of both countries. To assist this good work all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed, and I trust that in the interest of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

VARIOUS FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

The government of the Netherlands has exhibited concern in relation to certain features of our tariff laws which are supposed by them to be aimed at a class of tobacco produced in the Dutch East Indies. Comment would seem unnecessary upon the unwisdom of legislation appearing to have a special national discrimination for its object, which, although unintentional, may give rise to injurious relations.

The establishment less than four years ago of a legation at Teheran is bearing fruit in the interest exhibited by the shah's government in the industrial activity of the United States, and the opportunities of beneficial interchanges.

Stable government is now happily restored in Peru by the election of a constitutional president, and a period of rehabilitation is entered upon; recovery is necessarily slow, from the exhaustion caused by the late war and civil disturbances. A convention to adjust by arbitration claims of our citizens has been promised, and is under consideration.

The naval officer who bore to Siberia the testimonials bestowed by congress in recognition of the aid given to the Jeannette survivors has successfully accomplished his mission. His interesting report will be submitted. It is pleasant to know that this mark of appreciation has been welcomed by the Russian government and people as befits the traditional friendship of the two countries.

Civil perturbations in the Samoan islands have, during the past few years, been a source of considerable embarrassment to the three governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, whose relations and extra territorial rights in that important group are guaranteed by treaties. The weakness of the native administration and the conflict of opposing interests in the islands have led King Malitoa to seek alliance or protection in some one quarter, regardless of the distinct engagements whereby no one of the three treaty powers may acquire any paramount or exclusive interest. In May last, Malitoa offered to place Samoa under the protection of the United States, and the late consul, without authority, assumed to grant it. The proceeding was promptly disavowed, and the over zealous official recalled. Special agents of the three governments have been deputed to examine the situation in the islands. With a change in the representation of all three powers, and a harmonious understanding between them, the peace, prosperity, autonomous administration and neutrality of Samoa can hardly fail to be secured.

SPAIN AND THE ANTILLES.

It appearing that the government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the whole measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports, I was constrained in October last to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes, from the United States or any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of my discretion conferred by law, and issued on the 27th of October my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States. It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the government of the queen regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and reprisals which are ever injurious to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors, and finding here their main markets of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain. Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these ends, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The government of Spain thus removing the consular tonnage fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilles, and by reducing passport fees, has shown its recognition of the needs of less trammeled intercourse.

TURKEY, VENEZUELA, ETC.

An effort has been made during the past year to remove the hindrances to the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization with the sublime porte, as signed in 1874, which has remained inoperative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relative to the effects of the return and sojourn of naturalized citizens in the land of their origin. I trust soon to be able to announce a favorable settlement of the differences as to this interpretation. It has been highly satisfactory to note the improved treatment of American missionaries in Turkey, as has been attested by their acknowledgments of our late minister to that government of his successful exertions in their behalf.

The exchange of ratifications of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the reopening of the award of the Caracas commission under the claims convention of 1866 has not yet been effected, owing to the delay of the executive of the republic in ratifying the measure. I trust that this postponement will be brief, but should it much longer continue the delay may well be regarded as a rescission of the compact and a failure on the part of Venezuela to complete an arrangement so persistently sought by her during many years, and assented to by this government in a spirit of international fairness, although to the detriment of holders of bona fide awards of the impugned commission.

I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. We have treaties with many states providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements, nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens.

AS REGARDS EXTRADITION.

Experience suggests that our statutes regulating extradition might be advantageously amended by a provision for the transit across our territory, now a convenient thoroughfare of travel from one foreign country to another, of fugitives surrendered by a foreign government to a third state. Such provisions are not unusual in the legislation of other countries, and tend to prevent the miscarriage of justice. It is also desirable, in order to remove present uncertainties, that authority should be conferred on the secretary of state to issue a certificate in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending, showing that a requisition for the surrender of the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate, if required to be received before the prisoner's examination, would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desire to press. I also recommend that express provision is made be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition, where the president is of opinion that surrender should be made.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The drift of sentiment of civilized communities toward full recognition of the rights of property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption by many important nations of an international copyright convention, which was signed at Berne on the 18th of September, 1885. Inasmuch as the constitution gives to congress the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries this government did not feel warranted in becoming a signatory, pending the action of congress upon measures of international copyright now before it. Therefore the right of adhesion to the Berne convention hereafter has been reserved. I trust the subject will receive at your hands the attention it deserves, and that the just claims of authors, so urgently pressed, will be duly heeded.

Representations continue to be made of the injurious effect upon American artists studying abroad and having free access to the art collections of foreign countries, of maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries, and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition of that tax.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Pursuant to a provision of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act, approved July 1, 1886, the estimates submitted by the secretary of state for the maintenance of the consular service have been recast on the basis of salaries for all officers to whom such allowance is deemed advisable. Advantage has been taken of this to distribute the salaries of offices [illegible] appropriated for in accordance with the work performed the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent, and the cost of living at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of onerous and representative trust at a post readily accessible, and where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the post of duty and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can only be obtained with difficulty, and at exorbitant cost. I trust that in considering the submitted schedules no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which, in the past, has virtually closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable, and in not a few instances has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad.

In connection with this subject I earnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying some mode of trustworthy inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted. In the absence of such reliable information, efficiency can scarcely be rewarded or its opposite avoided.

Increasing competition in trade has directed attention to the value of the consular reports printed by the department of state, and the efforts of the government to extend the practical usefulness of these reports have created a wider demand for them at home and a spirit of emulation abroad. Constituting a record of the changes occurring in trade, and of the progress of the arts and invention in foreign countries, they are much sought for by all interested in the subjects which they embrace.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of the government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of the congress to the recommendation contained in this and the last preceding report of the secretary, touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues, and in the interest of economy and justice to the government, I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation.

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $33[illegible],439,927 06. Of this amount $192,905,023 41 was received from customs, and $116,805,936 48 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as here stated, were $12,749,020 68 greater than for the previous year. But the increase from customs was $11,434,084 10, and from internal revenue $4,407,210 94, making a gain in these items for the last year of $15,841,295 04. There was a falling off in other resources, reducing the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different custom houses of collecting the increased customs revenues was less than the expenses attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by $190,608, and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to the internal revenue bureau $155,944 99 less than the expense of such collection for the previous year.

The total ordinary expenses of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $242,483,138 50, being less by $17,788,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding and leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of $93,956,588 56, as against $63,463,771 27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of $30,492,817 29. The expenditures are compared with those of the preceding fiscal year and classified as follows:

	Year ending June 30 1886	Year ending June 30 1885
For civil expenses	$21,9[illegible] 04	$23,8[illegible],942 11
Foreign intercourse	1,332,320 88	1,439,609 11
For Indians	6,099,158 17	6,552,494 63
Pensions	63,404,864 03	56,102,26[illegible] 48
*For military	34,324,152 74	42,670,578 49
+Navy	13,907,887 74	16,021,079 6[illegible]
Interest public debt	50,580,14[illegible]	51,386,256 47
District Columbia	2,89[illegible]	3,499,650 95
Miscellaneous	47,98[illegible] 04	54,728,056 21

*Including river and harbor improvements and arsenals.

+Including vessels machinery and implements and improvement of navy yards.

Including public buildings lighthouses and collecting the revenue.

Revenue for the current year to end June 30, 1887 (the ascertained receipts up to October 1, 1886, with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year), will amount to $356,000,000. The expenditures, ascertained and estimated, for the same period are $266,000,000, indicating an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of $90,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year is stated and compared with the preceding year as follows:

Year ending June 30 1886		Year ending June 30 1885	
Domestic Merchandise	$665,964,529 00	Domestic Merchandise	$726,682,946 00
Foreign Merchandise	13,560,301 00	Foreign Merchandise	15,506,809 00
Gold	42,952,191 00	Gold	[illegible] 00
Silver	29,511,219 00	Silver	[illegible] 00

The value of some of our leading exports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding is here given, and furnishes information both interesting and suggestive:

	Year ending June 30 1886	Year ending June 30 1885
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$219,045,578 00	$2[illegible]31,049 00
Tobacco and its manufactures	30,424,908 00	[illegible]05 00
Breadstuffs	125,846,558 00	[illegible]
Provisions	90,625,216 00	[illegible]

Our imports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year were as follows:

1886		1885	
Merchandise	$635,436,136	Merchandise	[illegible]
Gold	20,743,349	Gold	[illegible]
Silver	17,850,307	Silver	[illegible]

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In my last annual message to congress attention was directed to the fact that the revenues of the government exceeded its actual needs and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject, I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration. The income of the government with increased volume and thorough economies in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessity, and application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance, with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the fact that the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government, makes a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation.

THE OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

Good government, of which every American citizen boasts, has for its object the protection of every person within its borders, with the greatest liberty consistent with the good of the country, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such action becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of free government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and extent but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised, professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as absolutely as if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, and as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax gatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in the circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants he receives his fair share of advantages.

[illegible]

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increase, without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens, whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in antidemocratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship, and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading things useful to a nation in its infancy may well to a great extent, be discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, of courage and fearless self reliance and for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm, our citizens are willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. All the people know that the average rate of federal taxation upon imports is to day, in time of peace but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the United States.

REVISION DEMANDED.

[illegible] the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government. In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under the present conditions should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of the advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible, without a disastrous shock to any interest, and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

Due regard should be accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat all those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages. This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country, and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. These considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living, while it does not curtail the opportunity for work nor deduct the compensation of American labor and injuriously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people.

THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

But our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce things consumed by all, are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the government enhances to any great extent the value of their products, and yet, for many of the necessaries and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which by the action of the government is given to the more favored manufacturer.

I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be reduced to the people by an amendment of our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessities of life and give freer entry to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was $44,[illegible]. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, 3 per cent bonds were called for redemption amounting to $127,283,100, of which $8[illegible] was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and $[illegible] for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called $102,[illegible] became subject under such calls to redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to $[illegible], matured under the calls after that date. In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds with the interest thereon amounting to $[illegible], which were anticipated as to maturity, of which $[illegible] had not been called. Thus $10[illegible] had been actually applied prior to the 1st of November, 1886, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of $1,[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] were still represented by 3 per cent bonds. They, however, have been since November 14, or will at once be further reduced by $22,806,150, being bonds which have been called as already stated, but not redeemed and canceled before the latter date.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were coined under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1878, 29,838,905 silver dollars, and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was $23,448,960 01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year, under provisions of the law, 203,882,554 silver dollars and on the first day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was $247,131,549. The director of the mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878, directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was [illegible] cents each, and that on the 31st day of July 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, also that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 30th of November last was such as to make these dollars intrinsically worth 78 cents each. These differences in value of the coins represent the fluctuations in the price of silver and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its status.

Every fair and legal effort has been made by the treasury department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result, in obedience to the will and sentiment of the representatives of the people in the congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of $166,873,041, and we still have $79,464,345 in the treasury as against about $142,894,055 in the hands of the people and $72,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago.

The director of the mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing the silver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people.

I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year. It appears by the comparative statement herewith presented and for the other reasons that the more this currency is [illegible]

[illegible] LAWS.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] suits in the United States courts for the southern district of New York growing out of the collection of customs revenue at the port of New York, and the number of such suits that are almost daily being commenced, are entitled to the most careful attention of congress. The legal controversies based upon conflicting views of importers and the collectors as to the interpretation of our complex and confused revenue laws, might be largely obviated by an amendment of those laws but pending such amendment the present condition of this litigation should be relieved. There are now pending about [illegible]00 of these suits. More than 1100 have been commenced within the past eighteen months, and many of the others have been at issue for more than twenty five years. These delays subject the government to loss of evidence, and prevent the preparation necessary to defeat unjust and fictitious claims, while constantly accruing interest threatens to double the demands involved. In the present condition of the dockets of the courts, well filled with private suits, and of the force allowed the district attorney no greater than is necessary for the ordinary and current business of his office, these revenue litigations cannot be considered. In default of the adoption by the congress of a plan for the general reorganization of the federal courts as heretofore recommended, I urge the propriety of passing a law permitting the appointment of an additional federal judge in the district where these government suits have accumulated, so that by continued sessions of the courts devoted to the trial of these cases they may be determined. It is entirely plain that a great saving to the government would be accomplished by such a remedy, and the suitors who have honest claims would not be denied justice through delay.

THE ARMY.

The report of the secretary of war gives a detailed account of the administration of his department, and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service, which I fully approve. The army consists at the date of the last consolidated return, of 2103 officers and 21,946 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were $36,990,903 28, including $6,204,305 43 for public works and river and harbor improvements. I especially direct the attention of congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection, but many advantages in adopting this feature, which has operated so beneficially in our navy department, as well as in some branches of the army.

The subject of coast defenses and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the board on fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the board has been possible during the last year, from the lack of appropriation for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The work has been thoroughly considered and laid out. The secretary of war reports that all is delayed in default of congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns of modern construction, which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of this question by the secretary of war is earnestly commended to the consideration of the congress.

THE HOSTILE APACHES.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo had for eighteen months been on the war path, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to Gen Miles, the military commander who succeeded Gen Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit. Under the terms of their surrender, as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again, instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band, who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the warpath, had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a detailed report of the condition of his department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the earnest attention of Congress. The present navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction, consists of first—Fourteen single turreted monitors, none of which are in condition at the present time to be serviceable. The batteries of these ships are obsolete and they can only be relied upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and only then after such an expenditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable. Second—Five fourth rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which was designed as a war vessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely. Third—Twenty seven cruising ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonnage, and twenty four of wood. Of these wooden vessels it is estimated by the chief constructor of the navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years at which time it may be said that of the present naval force nothing worthy the name will remain.

All the vessels heretofore authorized are under contract or in course of construction except the armored ships, the torpedo and dynamite boats, and one cruiser. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by congress.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture. This has been the subject of investigation by two special committees of congress within the last three years. The report of the foundry board in 1884, of the board on fortifications made in January last, the reports of the select committee of the two houses, made at the last session of congress have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is involved and in their recommendations they are substantially agreed. In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and if no other steps are taken by congress at its coming session, the secretary contemplates (with dissatisfaction), the necessity of obtaining abroad the armors and the gun steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the army and navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting the contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transactions and condition is given in the report of the postmaster general, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and the business depression also contributing resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885 of eight and one third millions of dollars. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating sealed correspondence, and diminishing one half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year, while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessitates a steady annual advance in outlays. The careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly two millions of dollars. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of realization by about $64,000, but proper measures of economy have satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditures so that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885, and at this time the increase of revenue is in a gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage proportionately than any other people and have a vaster and more costly service than any other on the globe.

[illegible]

Retrenchment has been effected in the cost of supplies. All expenditures unwarranted by law [illegible] the outlays for mail carriage have been subjected to beneficial scrutiny. At the close of the last fiscal year the expense of transportation on star routes was less by [illegible] than at the close of the previous year and [illegible] service at nearly [illegible] less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery conveniences and additions to the railway mail facilities, in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the long established policy of the government.

The postmaster general [illegible] compensating [illegible], and expresses the opinion that a method may be devised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the government, and the subject appears worthy of your early consideration.

The differences which arose during the year with certain of the steamship companies have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government as approved by congress in the postal appropriation at its last session and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean,—a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Petitions have however, been presented to the department by numerous merchants and manufacturers, for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine Republic, and for semi monthly dispatches to the empire of Brazil, and these are commended to your consideration.

COMMERCE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

It is an obvious duty to provide the means of postal communication which our commerce requires, and which with prudent forecast of results and wise extension of it may lead to stimulating intercourse and become the harbinger of a profitable traffic, which will open new avenues for the disposition of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the countries at the far south of our continent are such as to invite our enterprise and afford the promise of sufficient advantages to justify an unusual effort to bring about the closer relations which greater freedom of communication would establish. I suggest that as, distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outlay may be required to secure additional postal service necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service.

The extension of the free delivery service, as suggested by the postmaster-general, has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be hoped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon.

The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable a general inspection of fourth class offices has my approval.

I renew my approval of the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for the postoffice department, and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general, and I invite the earnest attention of congress to the same, and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of congress he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance, and should at once receive congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different state prisons and penitentiaries situated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline, and are far too much removed from the control and regulation of the government. So far as they may be benefitted by humane treatment and opportunity for improvement and reformation, the government is responsible to them and society that these things are forthcoming, but this duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute control and discretion than is possible under the present system. Many of our good citizens have interested themselves, with the most beneficial results on the question of prison reform. The general government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners to furnish important aid in this movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform, and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners, worthy of imitation. With prisoners under its own control the government could also deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption and with due regard for the rights and interests of our laboring citizens, instead of sometimes aiding in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions, located in such places as would best subserve the purpose of convenience and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts, as at present, in state institutions, would be saved by the adoption of the plan proposed, and by employing them in the manufacturing of such articles as were needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for the outlay.

I again urge a change in the federal judicial system, to meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending to the present condition of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that something should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise to the plan suggested by the attorney general at the last session of the congress, and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation is here renewed, together with another made at the same time touching a change in the manner of compensating district attorneys and marshals, and the latter subject is commended to the congress for its action in the interest of economy to the government and humanity, fairness and justice to our people.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive summary of the work of the various branches of the public service connected with his department, and the suggestions and recommendations which it contains for the improvement of the service should receive your careful consideration. The exhibit made of the condition of our Indian population and the progress of the work for their enlightenment notwithstanding the embarrassments which hinder the better administration of this important branch of the service, is a gratifying and hopeful one. The funds appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year just passed, with the available income from Indian land and trust moneys amounting in all to $[illegible], were ample for the service under the conditions and restrictions of laws regulating their expenditures. There remained a balance on hand on June 30, 1886, of $1,[illegible], of which $1,[illegible] are permanent funds for fulfillment of treaties and other like purposes, and the remainder is subject to be carried to the surplus fund, as required by law. The estimates as presented for the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year amount to $5,608,873 64, or $442,[illegible]0 less than those laid before congress last year.

THE AGENCY SYSTEM.

The present system of agencies, while absolutely necessary and well adapted for the management of our Indian affairs and for the ends in view when it was adopted, is in the present stage of Indian management inadequate, standing alone, for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance, viz: The more rapid transition from tribal organizations to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are capable of civilized life. When the existing system was adopted the Indian race was outside the limits of organized states and territories, and beyond the immediate reach and operation of civilization, and all efforts were mainly directed to the maintenance of friendly relations and the preservation of peace and quiet on the frontier. All this is now changed. There is no such thing as the Indian frontier. Civilization, with the busy hum of industry and the influence of Christianity surrounds these people at every point. None of these tribes are outside the bounds of organized government and society, except that the territorial system has not been extended over that portion of the country known as the Indian territory.

A CHANGE OF CONDITIONS.

As a race the Indians are no longer hostile, but may be considered as submissive to the control of the government, as few of them are troublesome. Except the fragment of several bands, they are all now gathered upon reservations. It is no longer possible for them to subsist by the chase and the spontaneous productions of nature. With abundance of land and furnished with the means and implements for profitable husbandry, their life of entire dependence upon government rations from day to day is no longer defensible. Their inclination, long fostered by a defective system of control, is to cling to the habits and customs of their ancestors, and struggle with persistence against the change of life which their altered circumstances press upon them. But barbarism and civilization cannot live together. It is impossible that such incongruous conditions should co exist on the same soil. They are a portion of our people, are under the authority of our government, have a peculiar claim upon and are entitled to the fostering care and protection of the nation. The government cannot relieve itself of this responsibility until they are so far trained and civilized as to be able wholly to manage and care for themselves. The path in which they should walk must be clearly marked out for them, and they must be led and guided until they are familiar with the way and competent to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. This great work will continue only at the present slow progress and at great expense unless the system and methods of management are improved to meet the changed conditions and urgent demands of the service. The agents, having general charge and supervision in many cases of more than [illegible] Indians, scattered over large reservations, and burdened with the details of accountability for funds and supplies, have little time to look after the industrial training and improvement of a few Indians only. The many are neglected and remain idle and depraved. Such conditions are not favorable for progress in civilization. The compensation allowed these agents, and the conditions of the service are not calculated to secure men who are fitted by ability and skill to properly plan and intelligently direct the methods best adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits hence the necessity for a supplemental agency or system, directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transition of tribes from the habits and customs of barbarity to the ways of civilization.

A SUGGESTION REITERATED.

With an anxious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians, and to relieve the treasury, so far as possible, from the support of an idle and dependent population, I recommended in my previous annual message the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission as an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians. It was designed that this commission should be composed of six intelligent and capable persons, three to be detailed from the army, having practical ideas on the subject of treatment of the Indians, and interested in their welfare, and that it should be under the charge and direction of the secretary of the interior. It could be entrusted with the management of such matters of detail as cannot, with the present organization, be properly and successfully conducted, and which present different phases as the Indians themselves differ in their progress, disposition and capacity for improvement or immediate self support. By the aid of such commission much unwise and useless expenditure of money, waste of materials and unavailing efforts might be avoided, and it is to be hoped that this or some measure which the wisdom of congress may better devise to supply the deficiency of the present system may receive your consideration, and the appropriate legislation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency. There is less opposition to the education and training of the Indian youth, as shown by the increased attendance upon the schools, and there is a yielding tendency for the individual holding of lands. Developments and advancement in these directions are essential and should have every encouragement. As the rising generations are taught the language of civilization and trained in habits of industry they should assume the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No obstacle should hinder the location and settlement of any Indian willing to take land in severalty. On the contrary the inclination to do so should be stimulated at all times, when proper and expedient. But there is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads, and by their example teach others to follow, breaking away from old tribal customs and substituting therefor love for home and the interest of the family.

The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unadjusted wrongs. This is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the construction and operation of railroads across some of the reservations, and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best land within other reservations, require legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions, and bringing them under the operation, influence and protection of the universal laws of our country.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The recommendations of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office looking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to states and corporations and of private land claims, and in the increased efficiency of the public service, are commended to the attention of congress. To secure the widest distribution of public land and thus make the greatest number of individual holders was the primary object of the public land legislation. In the early days of the republic this system was a simple one. The humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of lands was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general preemption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead laws were devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land in limited individual quantities.

THE LAWS EVADED.

But in later years these laws, through vicious administrative methods, and under changed conditions of communication and transportation, have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purpose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are set forth in detail in the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office.

The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlement or cultivation, and not only without intention of residence but for the purpose of the aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners invites the serious and immediate attention of congress. The energies of the land department have been devoted during the present administration to remedy defects and correct abuses in the public land service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land system as to prevent adequate estimates, but it appears by a compilation from the reports of the commissioner of the general land office that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a final termination has been the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 2,370,000 acres are embraced in investigations now pending before the department and in the courts and that action of congress has been asked to effect the restoration of 2,790,000 acres additional besides which 4,000,000 acres have been withheld from reservation and the rights of entry thereon maintained.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with the requirements of residence and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws unless it shall be the pleasure of the congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuse. As the chief motive for the evasion of the laws, and the principal cause of this result in land distribution, is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers, it may be deemed advisable to provide, by legislation, some guards and checks upon the alienation of vested rights and lands covered thereby until patents issue.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of the unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses, and the hardihood of the pretenses by which, in some cases such inclosures are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the interior. The removal of the fences still remaining which inclose public lands will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by congress for that purpose.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The report of the commissioner of pensions is a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau. During the last fiscal year the amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were [illegible] pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which [illegible] were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were [illegible] of these applications allowed, including [illegible] to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $8[illegible]. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861. The names of [illegible] pensioners which had previously been dropped from the rolls were restored during the year and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, an increase remains for the year of 20,658 names.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1386 private pension acts have been passed. Since the last mentioned date, and during the last session of congress, 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under the present laws to the pension bounty of the government. But it is undeniable that cases exist which are well entitled to relief, but which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through the general laws. These conditions fully justify application to the congress and special enactments. But resort to the congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits of the case, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of the general laws, it must be admitted opens the door to allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications conceded to be not within the law, and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed on fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend on the equality and uniformity of its operation.

THE PEOPLE [illegible]

It will be seen from the [illegible] missioner that there are [illegible] ernment 181 different [illegible] mates from the best information [illegible] that 9000 of those who [illegible] and navy of the United States [illegible] ed, in whole or in part, from [illegible] ganized charities, exclusive of [illegible] homes under the direction [illegible] government. Only 13 per [illegible] pensioners, while of the [illegible] furnished for the late war [illegible] cent., including their widows [illegible] been or are now in the [illegible] American people, with a [illegible] regard for our ex-soldiers [illegible] cred to be monopolized by [illegible] are not only willing but anxious [illegible] and exact justice should [illegible] to all honest claims [illegible] In their sight, the friendless [illegible] soldier, dependent upon public [illegible] wise entitled, has precisely [illegible] share in the provision made [illegible] fought their country's battles [illegible] able, through friends and influence [illegible] their claims. Every pension [illegible] under our present plan upon any [illegible] than actual service, injury or [illegible] such service, and every instance [illegible] which pensions are increased [illegible] than the merits of the claim [illegible] to the brave and crippled, but [illegible] less soldier, who is entirely [illegible] must be content with the [illegible] under general laws. There are [illegible] neighborhoods in which are [illegible] of inequality of treatment in [illegible] sions, and they are largely due [illegible] the pension bureau to [illegible] of those other than the [illegible] pecially interested, or they [illegible] acts passed for the benefit [illegible] men who fought side by side [illegible] by side when they participated [illegible] nation's kind remembrance.

THE SYSTEM THAT [illegible]

Every consideration of fairness [illegible] our ex-soldiers, and the protection [illegible] otic instincts of our citizens [illegible] violence, point to the adoption [illegible] tem, broad and comprehensive [illegible] every contingency, and which [illegible] necessary an objectionable [illegible] legislation. As long as we [illegible] ciple of granting pensions for [illegible] bility as a result of service [illegible] pensions should be restricted [illegible] these features. Every patriotic [illegible] to a tender consideration for [illegible] served their country long and [illegible] to destitution and dependence [illegible] dent of their service, but with [illegible] through sickness or misfortune [illegible] tempted by the contemplation [illegible] dition to supply relief, and [illegible] of the limitations of public [illegible] to no one in the desire to [illegible] consideration, I cannot rid myself [illegible] tion that if these ex-soldiers [illegible] they and their cause are [illegible] of an enactment under which [illegible] claimed as a right, and that [illegible] be granted under the sanction [illegible] evasion of it, nor should such [illegible] care, all equally entitled, be [illegible] equal operation of the [illegible] mercies of social and political [illegible] their unjust discriminations [illegible] soldiers and sailors of the country [illegible] citizens, and interested with [illegible] and faithful execution of [illegible] They cannot be swerved from [illegible] zenship by any artful appeal [illegible] brotherhood born of common [illegible] ing, nor will they exact as a [illegible] their welfare a willingness [illegible] duty in their behalf.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the [illegible] ness of the patent office was [illegible] and a half months behind. At [illegible] last fiscal year such current [illegible] months in arrears, and it is [illegible] that in the next few months the [illegible] ing an examination of an [illegible] patent will be but nominal. [illegible] applications for patents [illegible] year, including reissues, designs [illegible] labels, equals 40,678, which [illegible] excess of the number received [illegible] ceding year. The receipts of [illegible] during the year aggregated [illegible] abling the office to turn into [illegible] and above all expenditures [illegible] The number of patents [illegible] last fiscal year, including [illegible] designs and labels, was 2[illegible] quite largely in excess of the [illegible] year. The report of the [illegible] the office to be in a prosperous [illegible] constantly increasing [illegible] crease of force is asked for [illegible] mated for the year ending [illegible] $853,960. The amount [illegible] year ending June 30, 1888, is [illegible]

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The secretary of the [illegible] change in the plan of payment [illegible] ness of the Pacific subsidized [illegible] ernment. His suggestion [illegible] indorsement of the persons [illegible] ernment to act as directors [illegible] to protect the interests of [illegible] the board of directors. In [illegible] proposed, the sale [illegible] taken into account, in my opinion [illegible] ation of the government in [illegible] way to secure payment of the [illegible] terest of its debt.

By a recent decision of [illegible] the United States, it has [illegible] laws of the several states [illegible] regulate rates of transportation [illegible] if such regulation interferes [illegible] carriage from one state [illegible] portant field of control [illegible] been thus left entirely [illegible] ency of federal action upon it [illegible] sideration.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The relations of labor to [illegible] ing men to their employers [illegible] concern to every patriotic [illegible] are strained and distorted [illegible] are apt to be insisted [illegible] and in the controversy [illegible] of all and the prosperity of [illegible] ardized. Any intervention [illegible] ernment within the limits [illegible] authority to avert such [illegible] willingly accorded. In a [illegible] congress at its last session [illegible] ment of the present labor [illegible] its present functions the [illegible] cases where differences [illegible] and employers when [illegible] such a stage as to result [illegible] commerce between the [illegible] of this remedy by the [illegible] might be regarded as entirely [illegible] tutional power, and I think [illegible] ably hope that such arbitration [illegible] lected and if entitled to [illegible] parties to be affected [illegible] called to the settlement of [illegible] extent and not necessarily [illegible] domain of federal [illegible] of the opinion that [illegible] is worthy the attention of [illegible] after all has been done by the [illegible] federal or state laws to [illegible] of solicitude, much more [illegible] plished by the reinstatement [illegible] a true American sentiment [illegible] the equality of American [illegible] the light of our traditions [illegible] spirit of our institutions [illegible] hearty co-operation on the part [illegible] is the surest path to national [illegible] happiness of all our people [illegible] in recognition of the [illegible] zens and in a spirit of [illegible] erously accord to labor [illegible] and consideration, and [illegible] capital's protector and [illegible] teach, too, that the [illegible] people are inseparable [illegible] that every citizen should [illegible] contributor to the [illegible] does not necessarily [illegible] labor, and that violent [illegible] ders alienate from its [illegible] sympathy and kindly [illegible]

A[illegible]

The department of [illegible] the oldest and largest of [illegible] is subserving well the [illegible] tion. By the introduction [illegible] farming enterprise, and [illegible] of agricultural wealth [illegible] of early information [illegible] prices, it has contributed [illegible] try's prosperity. [illegible] vanced thought and [illegible] subjects it has in [illegible] things, be practically [illegible] duction, at a low cost [illegible] are now imported [illegible] vation will necessarily [illegible] ning, fall within the [illegible] periment, and the [illegible] receive all possible [illegible] government. The [illegible] citizens engaged [illegible] enlargement and [illegible] their labor [illegible] fare should [illegible] productive [illegible] progress and [illegible]

[illegible] and of such far reaching consequence that I hope it will engage the serious [illegible] of the congress, to the end that such [illegible] remedy may be applied as the too limited del[illegible] of power to the general government [illegible] permit. I commend to the commissioner, [illegible] congress the report of the commissioner [illegible] his suggestions concerning the interests en[illegible] to his care.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added to the most con[illegible] proofs of its necessity and usefulness. [illegible] a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people [illegible] to the value of this reform. Its staunch[illegible] friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are [illegible] who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not fully appreciated by those who want places under government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that selections for such places should rest on [illegible] credentials showing active partisan [illegible].

It is exceedingly strange that the scope and [illegible] of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its [illegible] are called by its name. When civil service [illegible] more fully to examination the system will [illegible] large additions to the number of its [illegible]. Civil service reform may be imperfect in some details. It may be misunderstood and opposed, it may not always be faithfully applied, it may sometimes miscarry and through [illegible] it may sometimes fail of its intent. It may [illegible] tremble under the assaults of its [illegible], or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. But if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of [illegible] government, they will abandon the surest [illegible] of the safety and success of American [illegible]. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that its commissioners be equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge of.

A SUGGESTION TO [illegible]

I desire to call the attention of the congress to a plain duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust company. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of the branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of $2,[illegible], to 61,1[illegible] depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to [illegible] per cent have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be $1,[illegible]. This sum, deducted from the entire amount of deposits, leaves $1,[illegible] still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to an estimated value of $16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the commissioner soon to be laid before congress will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT.

The control of the affairs of the district of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers while the congress still retains legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the district, and recommend their consideration. The laws of the district appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the district to the state of Virginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy the attention of congress. The commissioners of the district represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor, and granting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institutions within the district. I suggest that the commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitation, police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully used would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble exists growing out of the occupation of streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time the protection of citizens from injury to persons or property.

The commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by the congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the use of the district government.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I earnestly invoke such action on the part of the people's legislators as will serve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress as at present organized an inclination to meet the people's wishes that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1886.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

President's Message Receives Favorable Notice at the Hands of the Dailies.

London, Dec. 6.—The *Daily News* commenting on that part of President Cleveland's message referring to the fisheries question, says the two governments ought not to allow themselves to rest until they have arranged the question. The difficulty seems to be that Canada wants fishing, while New England does not want free trade. The same insatiable cry for protection underlies the difficulty of the disposal of the surplus revenue. Protection will die hard in America. It is, however, beginning to be regarded with increasing popular distrust. The proposed revision of the tariff may be the beginning of the end.

The daily *Telegraph* says: "Never were words couched in a message which more deserved earnest and prompt attention of the British ministry. To leave the dispute open, if it can in any way be adjusted, would be the height of political shortsightedness."

The *Standard* says: "The president's message is a sensible and statesmanlike production, eminently pacific. A note of menace is not absent, although in describing the fisheries question he throws undue blame upon Canada and British, yet not a word is spoken to excite hostility or rekindle strife."

The *Times*, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "It is fortunate for both countries that negotiations are in the hands of the governments instead of those of the immediate claimants in the fishery question. Opposing interests seem too strong in America for any movement toward free trade."

THE MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS.

District Attorney Causes a Sensation in Court—The Jury Still Out.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—There was a sensational scene in Judge Sloan's court this evening at the close of the trial of Paul Grottkau and Albert Moessinger, who are charged with having incited the labor riots at Milwaukee last May. The entire day had been consumed in argument. Judge Sloan had concluded the delivery of his charge, the jury were just filing out and the crowd that had thronged the courtroom was on the point of departure when the exit was arrested by a rapping to order by the sheriff. Flourishing a copy of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* paper, the District Attorney Williams advanced to the judge's desk and in a loud voice said: "Your honor, I desire to call your attention to a gross and villainous libel and contempt in connection with this case, and he pointed to several marked articles in the paper. One was a cartoon, taking Judge Sloan for the topic, and another the most scurrilous abuse of him. Other articles were of similar tenor, and represent the jury as bought up and witnesses for the state as perjurers." The action of the district attorney created a sensation. Grottkau turned pale and hurriedly sought his lawyer. Judge Sloan said he was aware of the publications referred to, and that witnesses for the state had been grossly intimidated. He declared that a thorough investigation would be made, and appointed Monday as a day on which Grottkau would be given an opportunity to explain. At a late hour tonight the jury is still out, with little prospect of an agreement.

[illegible] HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. HIBBARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

MANNING'S REPORT.

He Vigorously Opposes Continued Coinage of Silver.

SUSPENSION THE ONLY REMEDY

He Also Takes Advanced Ground on the Tariff Question Advising the Removal of Duty on Raw Materials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The report of Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, is devoted very largely to the consideration of the silver question, one-half of the printed report being given up to it. He reviews at length the work of the international monetary conference and the failure to obtain any joint action by England, Germany or France, owing to the refusal of England to change her policy as to the single gold standard. The report speaks of the appointment of a royal gold and silver commission in September last, on petition, by the English house of commons. Respecting this, Secretary Manning says:

"Whatever may be the conclusions of this commission, and whatever the treatment of those conclusions by the cabinet or parliament, its appointment and character mark a change in the attitude of the British government toward that belief at least from indifference to considerate attention. The change is important. Nevertheless weighty are the words of Gladstone's government, reiterated last May, that an entire change in public opinion must take place before a change of monetary policy in that country could be seriously contemplated. While men of learning may strive to form public opinion on a matter of critical importance to the general prosperity, yet so recondite is this question, that not one Englishman in a hundred thousand is capable to form a judgment on it, and so repellant that not half the capable will try yet even for the agreement among the competent, for silence among the incompetent, and for faith among the masses, time will be necessary. Moreover, in Great Britain as elsewhere, it has been the fashion to discredit, as a mere scheme of currency mongers, or of ignorant inflationists, the bimetallic theory of money long prevalent and in successful practice by nations, but which owes both its scientific statement and its authority to a generation later than that which could but conceive an anglo centric monetary system. Apart from prejudice, want and use will make it difficult alike to change to a modern theory of monetary movement and difficult for a generation born and bred since 1816 to interpret the function of money from a universal instead of an insular point of view. I am, therefore, far from supposing that the recent heavy fall of silver, compared with gold, and its effects upon Indian finance and English trade, have dispelled the illusion prevalent in Great Britain for seventy years, or that the changed attitude of her present government amounts to a candid confession that the act of the British parliament in 1816 was the fount and origin of the present great disturbance of the monetary peace of the world which error has aggravated and prolonged."

THE QUESTION INTERNATIONAL.

Secretary Manning then proceeds to review the course of English money legislation since 1816, and of silver legislation in this country beginning with the act of 1873, demonetizing silver. He then says: "Compliance with the duty imposed by law upon the head of this department would have been defective, it will now be seen, had I ever regarded the subject thus far discussed as one of sectional or of national limits, or such as usually occupy the time and tax the energies here devoted to the public service. It is of larger scope,—not by our choosing nor by anybody's choosing. It is an international question. Nor can we safely shut from the range of our scrutiny and reflection, besides the policies and interests of foreign states, the semi civilized and most numerous races of men whose continuous absorption of silver for centuries and their more recent and increasing absorption of gold (of which $125,000,000 has been received and retained in India alone during seven recent years), are factors to be duly weighed. It is this monetary dislocation of the world in which our own silver question is included as an inseparable though fractional part, and in which our surplus problem is deeply enmeshed. The most watchful care and prudence can alone safely guard the interests of our beloved land and people. Free silver coinage as a prescription for monetary dislocation satisfies but one of the several indispensable conditions which I have set forth above in full detail. While it is an indispensable condition of permanent restoration that free monetization of silver shall be equally complete as that of gold, yet were it now given to silver in this actual moment of dislocation, the practical result would be to withdraw the same from gold. That would be a change without advantage in any respect and in every respect a disadvantage. In the first place it would bring us to the Asiatic silver basis. This has been commended in some quarters. There is, however, no such public desire. The preponderance of public opinion seems overwhelmingly in favor of the joint use of both metals. No party and no administration could survive, or would desire to survive, a deliberate or unforeseen and unprevented change to the silver basis. But proof is ample that the free coinage of silver now would at once entail the silver basis offered by an open mint to both metals. Free coinage of silver for silver owners into legal tender dollars would stop the use of the mint for free coinage by gold owners. It would stop the simultaneous circulation of gold and silver dollars. Gold dollars would be at a premium, and be exported through at the United States. It would make the use of silver in legal tender payments exclusive, apart from greenbacks, which would not be used if possible to empty the treasury of gold, and then would cease to signify by dollar anything else than the debt of a silver coin, not at all the monetary unit once embodied in equivalent coins of the two metals."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE OPPOSED.

Regarding a new international conference the secretary says: "I venture to think with all due deference to those who are responsible for a decision, that the time for another conference has not arrived, and that the moment for diplomatic interference is not perfectly felicitous. Our information is recent and authentic and is contained in senate ex. doc. No. 29, in letters of our ministers accredited to Great Britain, France and Germany, there published, and in the correspondence and action of the English government, which are summarized above. The continental powers await the action of Great Britain, whose reluctance defeated the object of both conferences called at the instance of the United States, and to whom again almost within twelve months, she has turned a deaf ear. If it suited the dignity of the United States again to besiege the attention of European states, or again to make advances where they have been so lately repulsed, it would not suit our interests to do so, when it is certain that the inquiry upon which Great Britain has suddenly entered is at the instance of her great dependency, India, and of her own record. It is entered upon with exclusive regard to her own interest."

WE MUST STOP COINING.

The secretary argues against continued coinage and says: "To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty and our interest. It will stop wasteful and injurious expense and taxation which defrays it. It will commence and promote reform in the sum and methods of federal taxation. It will recover to the United States an equality of the position of non coinage with foreign powers which will give us due influence in negotiation. It will induce negotiation to the end of relief, not for the purpose of delay."

He continues on this point: "If to manufacture and store or distribute coin of a depreciated metal could stop its depreciation, or relieve the depression of trade, or improve money circulation or call out into use for the employment of labor more of the loanable capital, or arrest the drop in the price, then the treasury purchase and tax burden would have some offset. But it does the reverse. It injures owners, borrowers and employers of capital, who organize work for workingmen to do with an utterly incurable distrust. It is a reasonable distrust, which every man who has earned and saved five dollars that he would like to employ or lend as capital knows as well as those who have saved thousands of dollars from their earnings. Every wage earner, too, knows as well as they that silver inflation has not stimulated and does not stimulate industry or trade. Silver has never been as low as this year, [illegible] pence though the treasury has bought and stamped $[illegible] of it in the last eight years. Prices of all commodities range lower than in any previous year of the nineteenth century."

A SIMPLE BUT HEROIC REMEDY.

He finally says: "If the law were repealed which makes compulsory treasury purchases of silver, and if that repeal were accompanied by a declaration of congress that the United States now hold themselves in readiness to unite with France, Germany and Great Britain in opening their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio fixed by international agreement, it is the deliberate judgment of the undersigned that before the expiration of another fiscal year this international monetary dislocation might be corrected by such international concurrence, the two monetary metals restored to their old and universal function as a standard measure of prices for the world's commodities, the depression of trade and industry relieved and general prosperity renewed."

The public debt is stated as consisting of four principal items—$34,600,000 of legal tenders, $94,000,000 of 3 per cents of 1882, $250,000,000 of 4½ per cents of 1891, and $738,000,000 of 4 per cents of 1907. This has been paid off at an average of $100,000,000, the $1[illegible]5,000,000 of surplus revenue being partly used for this and the purchase of silver, "a needless depletion of the people's earnings which the present congress can completely cure." The last of the public debt subject to call, $[illegible] of 3 per cents, Secretary Manning promises to have called for payment on or before Oct. 1, 1887.

The sinking fund, according to Treasurer Jordan, will effect the payment of the whole public debt—greenbacks and bonds—by the year 1908, within a year after the last funded debt becomes due and payable. The secretary comments on this and says that it will be without a cent of surplus taxation if his recommendations are heeded.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The tariff on raw materials is attacked by the secretary. "Indeed," the report says, "it is my own belief that whenever we begin taking off the shackles of war tariff taxes on raw materials such increased prosperity will follow to employers who dread it, and such larger and steadier employment to the wage-earners who need it, by increasing sales abroad of our manufactures, and by whipping out foreign competitors in our own markets, that we shall see our income from imported manufactures dwindle so fast as to compel the retention of those main items of revenue, whisky, tobacco and beer tax but perhaps to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from 2 cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much from tea. The field of federal taxes is not land, not incomes, but things of consumption. Were trade as free within all the un-united states of Europe as it is among the United States of America the great surplus products of our industry, including the manufactures, would have the pick of foreign markets, for the reason that our labor the most highly paid and insuring the largest percentage of labor to cost would everywhere surpass rivals. Great Britain would follow next, for next to our labor hers is the highest paid, therefore the most efficient, and therefore next in effecting a low percentage of labor to the cost of her chief products. France and Germany would follow next and command the next unsupplied markets and last of all, at the foot of the list, quite unable to compete with a single rival in whatever that rival chooses to produce, would come the pauper labor of Europe and Asia. The low wages of pauper labor signify the least efficiency, which is but another name for the highest percentage of labor cost in the product. Other things being equal, it is obvious that high wages can never be paid unless it is profitable to pay them, and it can only be good business to pay the highest wages because the efficiency of those who earn them vindicate its superiority by reduction of the labor cost in the product. High wages in labor and cheaper product are correlative terms. Low wages to labor and costlier product are correlative terms. One implies the other. Wherever labor competes with labor upon otherwise equal ground, what pauper stands any chance competing with the intelligent artisan? The 'pauper labor of Europe' is a bug a boo except that in truth our war tariff taxes foreign 'pauper labor' at the expense of American labor. Its products are not fenced out by our tariff laws. They come in because we ourselves destroy our own easy power of competition, even in our home market, by tariff taxes on raw materials. We fence in our own surplus products, making them cost too much to compete at home, and of course too much to compete abroad with manufacturers from untaxed raw material."

The cheapest and best taxes to retain are stated to be those on tobacco and whisky, and the one to drop first on wool. The immediate passage of an act simply and steadily placing raw wool on the free list is urged.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations which has been engaged in the preparation of the sundry civil appropriation bill, completed its work this morning and reported the result to the full committee, which immediately began its consideration. As reported from the sub-committee, the bill appropriated $19,013,840, which is $12,337,000 less than estimated, and $[illegible]60 less than the appropriations for the current year, and $2,01[illegible],000 less than the aggregate of appropriations made by the bill as reported to the house at the last session. Fourteen members of the committee were in attendance at this morning's session. When the house adjourns this afternoon another meeting will be held and further progress made.

THE [illegible].

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The treasury department to-day accepted an offer of compromise in what is known as the Lester undervaluation case. Mr. John T. Lester, of Chicago, recently imported a number of valuable paintings from France, which were seized by the customs officers because of an alleged attempt to evade legal duties. Two invoices were used, one for the consignee and the other for the custom house. The value of the paintings according to the former was $1,000, and according to the latter $700. By the terms of the compromise Mr. Lester will pay duties and costs amounting to about $1[illegible]0 and a penalty of $[illegible]00.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Public Printer Benedict recently appeared before the house committee on appropriations and represented the pressing necessity for an urgent deficiency appropriation to continue the work at the government printing office. No estimates, however, for that branch of the service have reached the committee through the treasury department and therefore it cannot, under the rules, take any action upon the subject. It is understood, however, that an estimate will be forwarded to the committee within a few days.

WANTS HEWITT'S PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative J. J. Adams, of New York, who is at present a member of the house committee on appropriations, is a candidate for Mr. Hewitt's place upon the committee on ways and means. On that gentleman's resignation Adams expects the support of the New York democratic delegation.

ISSUE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ended December 4, was $681,011. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $[illegible]. The shipments of fractional silver coin during November amounted to $[illegible].

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president has appointed George A. Allen to be United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania vice Wm. A. Stone, suspended for offensive partisanship. The president signed Allen's commission Saturday evening.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Curtin has issued a call for a special labor committee to-morrow to outline a plan of procedure in completing its report.

ASHLAND NOTES.

ASHLAND, Dec. [illegible]

The Ashland woolen mills is going to put in a new flume this winter.

Mr. J. K. Helman and wife, of Grant's Pass, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. J. Q. Eubanks, of the firm of Willard & Eubanks, has returned from San Francisco, where he has been for several months.

The Medford dramatic society gave an entertainment here last night to a crowded house and seemed to give general satisfaction to every one.

Mrs. Ralph is building a two story addition to her house on Main street. Mr. Packard has also built a handsome two story front to his house.

Our school directors complain that they can't get school room for the scholars. There is only a portion of the North school house finished, and the South school house is very crowded.

The Knights of Pythias are having their new hall plastered and they will give a grand masquerade ball on Christmas eve. The Knights always have very nice balls and they say they intend to make this one the finest ever given in Oregon.

Fernande H. Hill, aged [illegible] years, one of the pioneers of this valley, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. P. Dunn, in Ashland on the evening of the 6th. The funeral was conducted by Ashland No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of which lodge he was a member.

At the regular meeting of Ashland lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. W. Kenton, N. G.; John May, V. G.; F. J. Farlow, R. S.; A. D. Helman, P. S.; H. C. Myers, treasurer; A. D. Helman, L. J. Farlow and R. Taylor, trustees.

Mr. Mills, late of the firm of Carter & Mills, of Elkader, Iowa, has purchased of J. M. McCall the lot between McCall's store and the Masonic hall. He will remove the frame buildings that are now on the lot, and put up a two story brick building. This will make a handsome brick block. There will then be but one frame building from the Masonic hall to the Odd Fellows hall.

A war veteran who had rheumatism 20 years received great benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE LONDON SCANDAL

Lady Campbell Closely Watched by Spies in Paris.

LORD CAMPBELL ON THE STAND

He Explains the Nature of his Ailment and Tells How he Remonstrated with his Wife and Finally Upbraided Her

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In the Campbell divorce case to-day, Davis, the detective who was on the stand when the case adjourned Saturday, testified to shadowing Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Marlborough in Paris. He said he was uncertain whether the tall gentleman he had seen walking with the plaintiff was Stewart, the American millionaire, or not. Marlborough stayed at the Hotel Wagram. Witness never saw Lady Colin there. Several spies were keeping trace of Lady Colin at the same time. On one occasion a sham letter was addressed to her and delivered in a crumpled condition, so as to look as if it had been picked up in the street. Witness handed the letter to plaintiff in order to get a close look at her in her room that he might know her face and figure while engaged in the task of following her. The ruse succeeded, but witness found nothing in the interview.

Ann Brown, a servant, deposed to a visit made by Gen. Butler to Lady Colin and his remaining there one hour. Gen. Butler on this occasion when he departed went downstairs and let himself out of the front door. The witness found a photograph of Gen. Butler under Lady Colin's pillow, and spoke to Lord Campbell about her. Witness was thereupon dismissed by Lady Colin. Septimus [illegible] threw the boots and luggage belonging to the witness into the street.

Watson, a cabman, testified that once while he was carrying Lady Colin and a gentleman he watched them and saw them caressing like lovers, Lady Colin's head resting on the gentleman's shoulder. Witness took the plaintiff and her male companion to a house in Brook street. He waited outside an hour and half for Lady Colin, to take her home, and then departed without her.

LADY MILES' THREATS.

Humphrey, a solicitor, testified to an interview between Lady Miles and Lord Campbell. Lady Miles threatened Lord Colin that unless he withdrew his proceedings against Lady Campbell she, Lady Miles, would produce evidence against him. Lord Colin, witness said, considered the proposals on behalf of the plaintiff as made through Lady Miles dishonorable and immoral and declined to accede to them. Lady Miles then asserted that an act of adultery had been committed by Lord Colin with Mary Watson.

The Duke of Argyle was then called. The object of calling him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to the plaintiff.

Russell, counsel for Lady Colin, produced a letter dated August, 188[illegible], from Lady Colin to the witness in which she detailed the cause of her disagreement with Lord Colin and described his tyranny and persistence in insisting upon maintaining relationship with her despite her opposition because of his condition. The duke's reply was that he considered the charges against his son false and he believed that Lady Colin's letter was a part of a system to intimidate her husband and witness declined to hold any further correspondence with her.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY.

Lord Colin was next sworn. He testified that he first met his wife in the month of September 1880, at Inverary, the chief seat of the Argyle family and the capital of Argyle county, Scotland. The acquaintance soon resulted in an engagement of marriage. He next saw Miss Blood in London during October, and at this time witness was suffering from fistula. An operation was performed upon him, but it failed on account of a fever that he had, and which was aggravated by anxiety respecting the engagement. He was not suffering in any sense from an infectious disease. Miss Blood frequently visited him. When he was sent away on a voyage Miss Blood sent him a letter in every mail. In April, 1881, another operation was performed and it also was a failure. His father's opposition to his engagement was at that time causing the witness constant anxiety. Witness knew before he married that Miss Blood was acquainted with the Duke of Marlborough. She told witness once that she had been to the theater with her sister and several [illegible], the duke, to which witness replied, "I don't think you were in good company." Witness did know Chief Shaw a long time, and also Gen. Butler and Dr. Bird. Witness was married to Miss Blood in July, 1881. In November following his doctors released him from the prohibition he had been under because of his malady.

HE REMONSTRATES WITH HIS WIFE.

Lord Colin continuing, said he heard while staying at Argyle Lodge [illegible] that the Duke of Marlborough had called at the lodge. He then remonstrated with his wife. Witness remonstrated with plaintiff for riding out with Chief Shaw and she became violent. When witness was ill at Bournemouth Lady Colin left him without assigning any reason. She usually dined out and generally spent her time away. She never complained to witness that her relations had any ill effect on her health. Witness had a long talk with his wife in December 1881 about the Duke of Marlborough and Chief Shaw. She then promised that they should not visit her any more. Witness and plaintiff ceased their relations in June, 1884. On the afternoon of the day that Lady Miles had an interview with the defendant Lady Colin came to witness' room. She was crying and she threw her arms about his neck. Then she burned before his eyes a letter he had sent her through Lady Miles, but made no mention of the fact that she had kept a copy of it. Witness had never advised plaintiff to use precautions against infection. In July, 1884, while staying at Zion house, witness asked plaintiff to spend the night in his company, but she refused. He upbraided her for her conduct with other men and she became very violent, and she said to him: "If you put me in a divorce court you will get the worst of it."

The case was then adjourned.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH POLITICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The government has obtained from law officers of the crown in Dublin, opinions to the effect, that both tenants, trustees and others conspiring to defraud landlords of due rent, are liable to indictment under the common law.

Gen. Buller annoyed at assertions of Parnellite papers to the effect that he sympathizes with home rulers has authorized a statement that he is not in favor of home rule, and that he is a staunch unionist.

Lord Hartington had a conference to-day with Mr. Goschen and Sir Henry James, with reference to concerted declarations to be made at the unionist conference to-morrow. The conference will be addressed by the Duke of Westminster, Earl of Derby, Earl Selborne and Sir G. O. Trevelyan. It being impossible to accommodate in a single hall all who desire to attend the banquet arrangements have been made for three simultaneous banquets, the chairmen of which will be Lord Hartington, the Duke of Grafton, and the Duke of St. Albans, respectively.

AN INVITATION TO THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, president of the board of trade, has sent to the various colonial governments copies of a circular inviting them to send representatives to a conference which will be held in London in April or May for the purpose of having full discussion of all matters tending to bring about closer union of the colonies and the Northern country. The special objects of the conference are to discuss questions of organizing a system of defense and of simplifying the postal telegraph system. Mr. Stanhope says in the circular that he foresees that the question of federation may be broached, but he would deprecate a discussion of this most important subject before all the colonies have agreed upon a basis of action.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION WILL REST.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Star's London cablegram says: "The defeat of the French ministry proves a God send to the tories. It has relieved the government for the time of the pressure of the Egyptian question, and until the French cabinet is fully reconstructed and in working order, Lord Salisbury and Iddesleigh will enjoy a respite from one of the most difficult questions of foreign policy that has arisen since they took office."

DILLON'S CASE MUST FIRST BE SETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—MacDonald, Irish member of parliament, in a speech at Plymouth this evening said that eighty-six Parnellite members were determined not to consider other business until Mr. Dillon's case was settled.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

MENDOZA, A. R. (via Galveston), Dec. 6.—Quarantine against infected towns in the Argentine Republic has been raised by order of the minister of the interior. Since Tuesday last there has been no quarantine in any part of the country, and trains have been running between Rosario and Buenos Ayres as usual. It is feared that cholera will soon spread to Mendoza and San Juan. The Chilian authorities will send troops to guard the roads in the Cordilleras, and all communication between that country and the Argentine Republic will be completely stopped.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

SANTIAGO (via Galveston), Dec. 6.—At [illegible] P. M. yesterday 200 prisoners confined in jail here attempted to pass the guard and escape. The guard fired upon them, wounding two, who have since died. Fifteen escaped.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Floquet has made an offer to President Grevy to form a cabinet. In order to avoid Russian enmity, M. Floquet is willing to take the ministry of the interior instead of the foreign portfolio, together with the presidency of the council. The rest of the cabinet is forecast as follows: M. Laboulaye, foreign affairs; M. Rouvier, finance; M. Goblet, instruction; Gen. Boulanger, war; M. Lockroy, commerce.

A NEW PARTY.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The committee appointed from the three groups, forming the party of the left in the chamber of deputies to formulate a programme for a whole party, has decided in favor of a party giving a common support in future to the cabinet and to abandon making further representations to President Grevy or to Prime Minister de Freycinet.

A NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—[illegible] says it is semi-officially announced that Floquet is willing and ready to form a ministry. The same paper publishes a list of the probable members of the new cabinet.

GERMANY.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The imperial bank to-day again offered imperial treasury bonds for sale. The [illegible] predicts a raising of the rate of discount.

Emperor William assisted at Saturday's sitting of the frontier defense commission. Crown Prince Frederick William presided, and Count von Moltke, Gen. von Schellendorff, Prussian minister of war, Generals Walderdee and Stiehle and several commanders of the army corps were present. The sitting was practically a council of war.

TURKEY.

[illegible]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—The porte has issued a circular to the powers to the effect that the sultan assents to the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne, and invites the powers to co-operate for the speedy settling of the Bulgarian question.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SCHOONER LOST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 6.—The schooner Edith, from St. Pierre, was lost Sunday on a reef near Miquelon island. All the crew, numbering thirteen persons, perished. The vessel was loaded with provisions for the winter supply of Miquelon.

AFRICA.

A MASSACRE BY TUAREKS.

TRIPOLI, Dec. 6.—A number of the Tuareks have captured the fortress at Ghat, in Sahara, and massacred 100 members of the garrison.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

DEATH OF A CARTOONIST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—James A. Wales, cartoon artist of *Puck*, *Judge* and other publications, died to-day in a basement restaurant on Broadway. He had breakfasted there between 10 and 11 o'clock, after which he sent out for a potion of bromide of potash, which he drank with liquor. He then stretched himself on a sofa in a private office to sleep. Some hours later he was discovered to be dead. A doctor was summoned and announced his belief that Mr. Wales died of syncope from organic cardiac disease, resulting from an overdose of bromide. There were some intimations of suicide, as he was known to have been indulging in protracted excesses, but his friends scout the idea. Deceased has a wife and two children, but has lived alone. He was born in 18[illegible] at Clyde, O., whence he was sent to London and Paris to fit himself for the work he has done. The body was removed to the Fourth precinct police station, where it now lies.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The will of Ann Waln Byerse, leaving a legacy of $[illegible] in trust to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, is to found an infirmary of sick animals, was admitted to probate to-day. Bequests are also made of $1100 to the home for aged and infirm colored persons, $[illegible] to suffering Indians, $[illegible] to the freedmen of the South and West, $[illegible] to the Indian seminary at Carlisle, Pa., and $1[illegible] to various institutions in this city. The will declares that should the testatrix's stepson, Robert Waln Ryerse, meet with business losses sufficient to cause any change in his mode of living, then the will is to be void and all the testatrix's real and personal property is to be given to him.

GARLAND AND THE ARKANSAS SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—A special from Little Rock referring to the senatorial question in Arkansas, says: A letter recently written by Mr. Garland to a friend in Little Rock, contains the following paragraph: "I am at present trying to serve the whole country as an impartial adjunct to the cabinet and the question of whether or not I will be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate two years hence is so far in the future that I have not even thought of the subject. However, I feel safe in saying that my official services will cease for a while at the end of my term as attorney general, because I long for rest and quiet. I at least merit this in the hands of the good people of Arkansas, who have honored me by political preferences."

SNOWSTORM IN VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Dec. 6.—Eight inches of snow which fell Saturday and yesterday, have been followed by another fall to-day. Many farmers have much corn out. Indications to-night are for heavy drifts. A biting wind is blowing from the northwest. Winter has commenced in this locality much earlier than usual. Ice several inches thick has been gathered.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Dec. 6.—The most remarkable snowstorm experienced for years is now prevailing here. It has been falling continuously for sixty hours. Snow is now twelve to fifteen inches deep. The thermometer is rising with the prospect of rain.

A LARGE SCHOONER WRECKED.

POINT PLEASANT, Dec. 6.—The three masted schooner which came ashore yesterday above Townsend's inlet, was boarded to-day by a life saving crew, and found to have settled. She is the Emily Shepard, of Middlestown, Conn. No vestige of the crew could be found. It is supposed that the vessel sprung a leak during the gale Saturday night and was abandoned, the crew taking to the boats. They have either been blown out to sea or have perished.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The crew of the schooner Emily Shepard, which was wrecked off Point Pleasant, N. J., were picked up by a passing steamer and brought here.

A PROTEST AGAINST POOL ROADS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Chicago live stock exchange to-day endorsed resolutions adopted at the recent cattle growers' convention which are in effect that the action of the pool roads in advancing rates on cattle and dressed beef, is in direct opposition to the interests of all the cattle growers, farmers and feeders of the West, and should not be endured, asking the roads to reconsider the matter, and other live stock exchanges to join in the protest, and requesting legislators and members of congress to advocate suitable legislation to abate the oppression.

OLD HARVARD'S FORTUNE.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Harvard college gets nearly $[illegible],000 by the death on Saturday of F. Price Greenleaf, an eccentric miser of this county, who lived almost a century. He was a typical miser. With hundreds of thousands of dollars behind the walls of the safe deposit company he denied himself all the privileges and most of the necessaries of life. He had a great desire to be immortalized by Harvard.

HE BLEW OUT THE GAS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 6.—Thomas H. Harry, who blew out the gas in Taylor's hotel Friday night, died this morning. He was a large cattle raiser in Winnemucca, Nev., to which place he went many years ago, having come from England. Harry was on route to England to visit friends at the time of his death.

ARTHUR'S WILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The will of the late Chester A. Arthur was admitted to probate to-day.

THE FIRE RECORD.

CINCINNATI'S COURT HOUSE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The county court house, which was destroyed in the memorable riots of 1884, has been rebuilt and refurnished, and to-day all the courts and county offices are established in much improved quarters.

LARGE TANNERY BURNED.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 26.—L. R. Hersen & Son's tannery at South Berwick, Maine, burned this morning. The loss is estimated from $75,000 to $100,000.

THE STOCK CRAZE.

The Boards Adjourn without Transacting Business.

PRICES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Three More Brokers' Firms Go to the Wall—The Wildest Scenes in the History of the Street—Uncertainty Rules

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Although the boards held no regular session this morning, considerable trading was done on the streets, transfers being made mostly on the cash basis. The upward tendency of last week was maintained. The advance in many stocks was even greater than on any preceding day of last week.

The session held by the Pacific board at 8 o'clock was the only one to-day. Consolidated Virginia, which has always been the favorite, went from $54.50 on Saturday to $64. Other stocks showed as great advances. On the street Best & Belcher sold at $82, being an advance of $8 on Saturday. Savage showed an increase of $8.[illegible]0 from Saturday's closing price of $18.60, selling at $27. Hale & Norcross advanced $3, selling at $11.50. Chollar sold at $15, being $3 over Saturday. Potosi went to $17, an advance of $2.[illegible]

MORE STOCK FAILURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The stock exchange held no morning session to-day. F. I. Gray, a broker at 310 Montgomery street, has just announced his suspension.

J. Dinsmore & Co., stock brokers, 2[illegible] Montgomery street, assigned this morning to Edwin Wood for the benefit of their creditors.

4:45 P. M.—Two more failures of stock brokers have just been announced. J. F. Anderson suspended with $10,000 liabilities, assets nominal. Fred I. Franks assigned to S. J. Wood with liabilities estimated at a quarter of a million.

The liabilities of F. I. Gray, one of the stock brokers who suspended payment this morning, are estimated to be $80,000. The assets are unknown.

F. I. Gray made an assignment to M. J. Wood. In an interview Wood, who is also assignee for Fred I. Franks & Co., said that he thought it possible that the assets of both Gray and Franks might yield sufficient returns to cover their liabilities.

Anderson made an assignment to George Miller. The assignee stated that the suspension was caused by the failure of John McKenzie.

A meeting of creditors of Greenebaum & Strauss, stock brokers who failed last week took place to-day. Mr. Greenebaum appeared before the meeting and stated that his firm's embarrassment was caused by the suspension of Frankel, of Virginia. A statement of the liabilities and assets was presented, which showed the former to be about $400,000 and the latter $[illegible],000.

After considerable debate it was agreed that S. Gould, lawyer, draft an agreement authorizing the sale of the assets as judiciously and as expeditiously as possible by Henry Wolfson, and that the proceeds be divided pro rata among the creditors.

As far as can be learned the liabilities of Dinsmore & Co. will approximate about $300,000. Their assets, it is believed, will cover the liabilities.

The liabilities of McKenzie & Co., who suspended last week, are estimated at about $1[illegible],000.

OLD SCENES OF EXCITEMENT ECLIPSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The reason publicly assigned for the absence of the regular session of the stock boards to-day, was that the brokers were still behind in their business, not having caught up. This did not meet with full credence, as it was known that the brokers worked Saturday night, and yesterday and last night straightening up. It was, however, conceivable that the brokers did not know where they stood amid the general crash and uncertainty. The San Francisco board came together at 9:30 and at once went into executive session. This was attended by brokers only. No official statement is received of what occurred at their executive session. It was learned, however, that a resolution of self-defense had been adopted, establishing a rule that after to-day no check of $1000 or upwards would be accepted, unless certified. The executive session having been adjourned, it was announced that the regular session would be held at 11 o'clock. At that hour the board was called to order, but was immediately adjourned by the president until 2:30, when it again adjourned for the day.

When it was known this morning that several new firms had failed the excitement was intense. The advance in stocks did not appear to attract the attention of speculators as formerly. They were anxious about their brokers and stood about, debating with themselves whether they would put up more money. Before noon to-day the street from California to Bush was one swaying mass of people, and policemen who were on duty there found it impossible to keep the street clear. Old timers said they never saw anything like it, not even in bonanza times and stock brokers said they never saw investors so uneasy and anxious. The excitement was augmented by the suspension of the stock board, which drew people in the streets.

CALIFORNIA.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Ten spectators witnessed a bare knuckle fight, for a purse and stake, between Jim Smith and Tom Avery, local middle weight pugilists, which took place yesterday morning in the cellar of a saloon on the ocean beach. The fighting is said to have been the most severe and bloody ever seen on the coast. In the sixth round while both men were bleeding profusely and suffering from great punishment, Avery knocked Smith out. One of the victor's thumbs and Smith's right hand were broken.

THE WINE PRODUCTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—J. Gundlach & Co., in their yearly circular to-day of the wine production of California, say the season has been one of the most favorable known. Both the quality and quantity are greatly above the average. The vintage of the state is 1[illegible],500,000 gallons, one seventh of which will be turned into brandy. The quality is so high that the vintage of 1886 will be reckoned as a famous year. The production of sweet wines, owing to low prices, has been restricted. Ports and sherry, therefore, will be scarce. The proportion of red and white wine is two to one.

THE LICK TELESCOPE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Capt. T. F. Frazer, who has charge of the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, Cal., is in the city. He hopes to have the telescope ready for observation by New Year's.

COLLINS GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Thomas A. Collins, charged with assault on Mrs. Bell, this evening brought in a verdict of guilty. The jury only remained out five minutes.

TYLER'S DISBARMENT.

G. W. Tyler appeared before the supreme court in bank to-day and obtained a stay of proceedings for twenty days in the matter of his disbarment.

EARTHQUAKE.

At 9:1[illegible] P. M. a slight shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting about two seconds.

STATE DISPATCHES.

ALBANY CITY ELECTION.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The city election passed off to-day very quietly, no interest whatever being taken except in the contest for marshal. The republicans elected the marshal, F. M. Westfall, by sixteen majority, and one councilman, W. C. Head. John Hoffman was nominated by Linn engine company No. 2, for chief engineer for the third time, he having been elected twice before. The democrats elect the treasurer, Thomas Wallace, and two councilmen, James Wrightsman and J. W. Hoffman.

ELECTION AT SALEM.

SALEM, Dec. 6.—At the city election to-day nearly 800 votes were cast. Considerable interest was taken, and but few straight tickets were voted. Judge W. M. Ramsey, dem., was elected mayor over W. W. Skinner, rep., by 82 majority. J. H. [illegible], rep., was elected recorder by 11 majority. J. H. Ross, rep., marshal and W. J. Bell, rep., treasurer. Aldermen—A. B. Muir, dem., 3 majority; J. J. Shaw, dem., 11 majority; A. N. Bush, dem.; I. Folsom, rep., and Jasper Minto, rep., by 3 majority.

A JAIL ESCAPE.

THE DALLES, Dec. 6.—Four prisoners escaped this evening from the county jail by cutting the bars inside the window. A trusty first gave the alarm. All were bound over to appear before the grand jury for petit larceny.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Capt. Rugg of the bark T. B. Foster was arrested for assaulting the cook just before he was to sail for Honolulu. He was released on bail.

Sullivan has finally succeeded in making arrangements to give an exhibition to-morrow night. The police may interfere to prevent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VICTORIA, December 6.—Sailed bark Arica, Portland; T. B. Foster, Honolulu; bark Eudora, Portland. Arrived, steamer Mexico.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE CASE OF CLUVERIUS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—Gov. Lee to-day received a letter from Lucine T. Madison, mother of Fannie Lillian Madison, the victim of Cluverius, in which she begs the governor to "let the law take its course with that wretch, Cluverius, who has caused the father, mother and eight brothers and sisters to see much trouble. Only hasten as quick as possible for the sake of other mothers and innocent females. Please, for the sake of the mother whose heart and mind have been nearly crazed with grief and distress, let it (meaning the judgment of the court) stay as it is." The governor has not yet made known his intention in the case. If he refuses to interfere, so far as a pardon or commutation is concerned, he will doubtless respite the prisoner so as to give him time, after the last hope of clemency is gone, to prepare himself for death.

The city sergeant, who has charge of the jail where Cluverius is confined, to-day called upon the governor to know if he should stay his preparations for the execution, but the governor gave him no intimation that he would exercise clemency in any way. If he does not Cluverius will be hanged next Friday.

HOMICIDE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—Thomas Dalton, a young man well known in this city, was shot and killed this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in the rotunda of the Peabody hotel, by Russell Godwin. Dalton was seated when Godwin approached with a drawn pistol and fired at him. The bullet struck Dalton in the breast, and as he staggered to his feet he fell to the floor. Godwin fired three more shots into the prostrate form, after which he coolly laid his pistol on a cigar-stand in the hotel and walked to the front door, where he was arrested. Dalton died almost instantly. All of the four wounds he received were mortal ones. Godwin, who is only 22 years old, refuses to make a statement. The alleged cause leading to the tragedy was scandalous rumors circulated by Dalton about a married sister of young Godwin. Russell Godwin is a son of John R. Godwin, one of the most prominent cotton factors of Memphis. Dalton is 2[illegible] years old, and leaves a widowed mother and two young sisters. He had been absent from Memphis for three months, and only returned last Friday.

SHOT A WOMAN AND KILLED HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—About eighteen months ago John Rowe, a gambler, of New York, came to Washington with a full pocket-book. He was accompanied by Minnie Raymond, his mistress, whom he shortly established as proprietress of a bagnio south of the Avenue. About six months ago he encountered a streak of bad luck and lost all his money. He was discarded by his paramour in favor of another man, said to be a son of a prominent dry goods merchant. Rowe went to the house and asked her for money. On being refused he upbraided her, and was ejected from the house by police. He threatened the woman's life at the time. To-night, mad with jealousy and his reduced circumstances, he went to the dive and shot the woman through the head. He then shot himself through the head causing almost instant death. The woman is still alive, but will probably die.

WHY WAS COFFEY EXCOMMUNICATED.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A few days ago you suggested that Agent Coffey, if consistent with official propriety, could, by stating the causes of disagreement with the Rev. L. L. Conrardy, satisfy the public desire for information. While it may not be consistent for him to publish anything that must come before the department, it is entirely competent for a "looker on" to narrate facts that are common talk at Pendleton, and you can rely on it that proof can be furnished if required.

Agent Bartholomew Coffey had the support of his church for this position. Father Conrardy was the church's agent at Washington to attend to its interests, and this appointment was included. At the same time he secured for himself a special appointment as "industrial teacher," whose duty was to take ten to fifteen Indian boys, prepare eighty acres for each of them, by fencing and plowing, and teach them to farm it. We might inquire how much the priest knows about farming—but won't.

As soon as Coffey was appointed Father Conrardy commenced writing letters from Washington instructing him as to his forthcoming duties. Coffey has three or four of these, and had the good sense not to reply. When upbraided therefor after the priest returned, he made a self respecting reply that he did not think any such correspondence was proper. My story will prove that while his enemies say he is ignorant, they cannot charge him with being a fool. He took his office in due time and tried to honestly discharge his duty. Conrardy's powers as industrial teacher were subject to the agent's approval. He had only three boys at hand, but he commenced setting posts to fence in the plateau between the agency and the school. One Indian said, "This piece I have selected;" another, "Here my son has located his land," etc., and all claimed that a certain roll of prairie was reserved for their ponies to pasture on. There was abundance of excellent land to locate, but this meddlesome priest could not find any but locations that were already selected by the Indians. They held a council and sent a deputation to request the agent to put a stop to this work which he did, and his action was approved. Rev. Conrardy's occupation was entirely gone when the late treaty for taking lands in severalty was agreed to, but the salary goes on! Certain facts give the impression that Mr. Conrardy did not sympathize with the government's plan to have the Indians own their lands in severalty, which the inspectors say Mr. Coffey did much to secure.

This farming scheme created dissatisfaction, no doubt, that other matters increased. When he made up his list of employes last June, to forward to Washington, Coffey omitted a Sister of Mercy who could not hear ordinary conversation—she was deaf as a post. How could she teach? About August 21 there was a visit from the archbishop, who took Coffey to task because his daughter Mary was teaching. The sisters resented that a lay person should be associated with them, so Coffey cheerfully took her off the roll and refunded the salary she had earned over to the school board. So that misunderstanding was settled. It is also a complaint—talked of among Catholics as no secret—that Coffey found some of the employes using government provisions. He stopped this and showed his instructions to the reverend gentleman, who was dissatisfied.

"That is a form" was the reply, but the agent said he was sworn to carry out these instructions and should certainly do so. This gave great offense probably. Matters went on thus until October 25, when the government inspector and special agent came. The one who came first made some changes in the school, and when the others came they made more. In the first place the school was very small, also illy taught and cared for. They found a Mr. De Lattre in charge and not doing his duty. When they told him to call the roll of the employes, two teachers were missing. They were in Pendleton. What doing? Teaching a Catholic school there. It is an actual fact that two teachers—or persons who drew salaries as such—taught in Pendleton. Not to make too long a story, while they were holding a council with the Indians the government officials received the resignation of all the sisters who were teachers, so they took possession of school and property and reorganized it, as you stated yesterday.

One of the inspectors, officially visited the boys' school and found a sister in charge who was a pattern of stolid ignorance. She was absolutely stupid and destitute of education. He turned to the school and tried the scholars with simple questions. They not only had no idea of words but couldn't spell a b ab, dog or cat. He told a citizen it was the most brutal example of wasted effort he ever saw. He found two Chinamen in the school kitchen, one was sore eyed, the other filthy. He put two clever Indian women in their place. They were in keeping with the past but not with a reformed future.

Here you have the sum of Coffey's offense. There is no more. In columns of words, officially inspired, the organ of the church doesn't deny the priest's profanity or charge Coffey with any more serious offense than getting on his knees. All good citizens recognize that somebody has blundered in placing a good churchman and loyal American, as well as honest official, under the anathema of the church. A scheming subordinate has before this got his superiors into difficulty, and this is probably another instance. Conrardy couldn't get along with agent Fahey, after him came agent Summerville, who repaid the priest's impertinence and falsehood by knocking him down and kicking him in the streets of Pendleton. Dr. McKay, lately agency physician, had trouble with him. The Indians dislike him and he seems to be a born meddlesome mischief maker.

Under these circumstances—all within reasonable proof—it is to be hoped Archbishop Gross will see that this case has two sides to it. So far as the writer is concerned you can certify that Coffey has no part in this communication, for not one word of it, or fact stated, comes from him. It is entirely without his knowledge, but dictated by love of justice and personal respect for him as a good man and honest official. No one who knows his life-long devotion to the church of his fathers will believe that Coffey has willingly sinned against it, violated its canons or done aught to deserve its anathema. Here we have the story as fully as necessary, and I ask, where is there cause for the Archbishop's act?

C. A. S.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz:

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist $2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World 2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean 2 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2; but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year; and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium with its weekly edition. The History "is a book of 320 12 mo pages; it is prepared upon an entirely novel and original plan, and is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes under the proper date all important patents; all discoveries in science and the useful arts; fires, floods, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics; accidents and disasters on sea and land; labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years." THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer.

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter-Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank; it is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In these orders be sure to designate which one of the three papers clubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted, and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation,—in a word, all things that our people think and do and talk about,—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get the sum of all this in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint; or they who would like a first-rate agricultural journal, in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make a choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot *fail* to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, the one of twelve and the other of eight pages, making when taken together a splendid news and literary semi-weekly, and constituting not only a full general newspaper but also a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest, will be furnished at $3 50 a year. This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day. Or, THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN, with any one of the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year.

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1886.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the message we have a quiet, comprehensive and business-like document, devoted wholly to the practical details of public business. In some parts it is too general in its terms to be really fruitful or suggestive. This is specially the case with that portion of the message which urges reduction of taxation, with a view to reducing the revenue. The president does not specify. He suggests no plan upon which such reduction should be effected. But in general the message is a practical document, and is entitled to the respectful consideration of congress and the country.

In general the president's suggestions are definite and specific enough. He argues at sufficient length to make his meaning plain nearly all the questions he touches. What he says on the question of civil service reform would doubtless be clearer and would carry more force, had he not felt obliged in so many instances to yield to the pressure against the reform which his own party has brought to bear so vigorously and so incessantly upon him. In sufficiently direct terms he renews his recommendation that the coinage of the silver dollar be suspended; though his party is as little likely to heed him on this subject as it has done heretofore. The appeal he makes for enlightened treatment of the Indians is creditable to his judgment, and his discussion of the pension laws is clear and sound. Praise must also be given for his plainness and directness in the matter of recommending measures for coast and naval defense. But the topic which is likely to attract most attention—since it is the one that probably has more bearing on the future success or failure of parties than any other—is the tariff question.

We should have been glad had the president distinctly recommended some specific course on this question. But he has contented himself with urging reduction of the revenue without pointing out the particular method by which it might be done. For instance, it would have been a good thought, in the line of his suggestions, to recommend that the duties on sugar be repealed. This would cut off more than fifty million dollars a year from a redundant revenue, and would give cheaper sugar, an article of universal use, to every inhabitant of the United States. On this coast, also, it would break down the Hawaiian monopoly, for the continuance of which we are sorry to find the president presenting an argument. There ought, indeed, to be general revision and simplification of the tariff, and such revision and simplification must come; but since the main argument is for reduction of taxation and revenue, the sugar duties ought to be among the very first to go. Sugar is no longer a luxury; it is among the common necessaries of life, and poorer people consume about as much of it, per capita, as the richer sort, and the sugar tax therefore comes mainly out of the earnings of labor.

It is probable that the president hesitated to propose any specific plan for reduction of the revenue, from the known fact that his party cannot agree on any plan, and from the apprehension therefore that any specific recommendation from him would only increase the dissensions in his party. For, though the majority of the democratic party would favor low tariff, yet there is in the party a powerful body who adhere to the extreme doctrines of protection. Knowing that the revenues must be reduced, this section of the party is prepared to advocate repeal of the taxes on liquors and tobacco, rather than permit the citadel of protection to be undermined. Hence, while about three-fourths of the democrats in congress would reduce the revenues by cutting off duties on imports, the remaining one-fourth would reduce it by cutting off the national taxes. The republicans, for their part, since the administration is democratic, do not hold themselves responsible for anything, and prefer to make further trouble for the democrats as they can, rather than to help them out. This is not a high view of public duty, but it is usually the manner of an opposition.

There is little probability that the president's suggestions on the tariff will be acted upon by the present congress. It is probable that when reduction of the revenue can no longer be postponed the sugar duties will go first of all, because these duties bring in the largest revenue, and only a few people are interested directly in protection of the sugar industry against foreign competition. Wool and iron and their products are too powerfully supported to be attacked with success. What the president says on the silver question is likely also to pass unheeded. The democratic party cannot meet any of these questions and the republican party is not disposed to help its rival out of the difficulties by which it is surrounded. All this will work itself out in time, but not while parties are still divided, substantially, on the memories of the great war. A break-up of the Solid South is the one thing necessary to bring parties and politicians in the United States to normal and rational conditions. And this isn't likely to happen soon.

H. W. S~~HED CORN~~.

Emperor William, of Germany, has just contributed 50,000 marks to a Luther statue to be erected in Berlin. There were Protestant reformers and Protestant sects before Luther. Arnold, of Brescia, preached against the luxury, venality and worldliness of the church and in favor of a strict separation of secular and religious office; was denounced as a heretic and executed at Rome in 1155, three hundred years before Luther was born. Peter Waldo founded the Protestant sect of the Waldenses in Piedmont as early as 1170; a war of extermination to the French Protestant sect of the Albigenses was waged against Count Raymond, of Toulouse, by Simon de Montfort, and ended as early as 1214. In England Wycliffe, who died in 1384, was a Protestant reformer in the reign of Edward the Third, and only escaped condemnation through the powerful protection of Edward's son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Wycliffe's bones were burned after death as those of a heretic, and some old lines commemorate this fact as follows:

> The Avon to the Severn runs,
> The Severn to the sea,
> And Wycliffe's ashes spread abroad
> Wide as the waters be.

This prophecy was speedily fulfilled, for the sect of the Lollards, persecuted under Henry Fourth and Fifth of England, were the disciples of Wycliffe, while John Huss and Jerome of Prague in Bohemia were advocates of Wycliffe's doctrine, that the scriptures alone were the rule of faith. For his devotion to the Lollards, Henry Fifth executed a gallant English nobleman and old friend, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, in 1417. John Huss and Jerome of Prague were burnt at the stake at Constance respectively in 1415 and 1416. The eloquent Savonarola was the next Protestant reformer. He was executed for heresy in 1498 when Luther was but fifteen years old. Savonarola was so radical that he even dared to demand the deposition of the pope; and yet, like Doctor Dollinger among modern German Catholics and Pere Hyacinth among French, he sought reform within the church. It is also true that even in their own time Luther and his co-worker, Melancthon, were not the only Protestant reformers. Zwingli, in Switzerland, was a reformer before Luther; he was a patriot and martyr too, a man of finer genius than Luther, who distinctly declared he owed nothing to Luther since he antedated him in his work, and was rudely repulsed by Luther, because they differed as to the doctrine of Lord's Supper, the trans-substantiation. Zwingli died heroically in battle for his country, a nobler and higher genius than Luther, but not so fortunate in his time and field of leadership. It was Zwingli who forcibly said, "Every cardinal's red hat and cloak has been colored with the blood of heretics." Luther also quarreled with Erasmus, to whose scholarship and rare critical genius the Reformation owed much; and to John Calvin, not to Luther, Protestantism owes the logic of its theology and metaphysics. Luther rejoiced with Calvin in the execution of Servetus, who was only a more radical Protestant than Luther, who approved, and Calvin, who accomplished his murder.

What then is Luther's historical position? He was not the first Protestant reformer; he was not the logician or metaphysician of the Reformation: he was not its religious martyr, like Savonarola or Huss; he was not its patriot martyr, like Zwingli; he was, from the good fortune of his field and time of work, its greatest popular leader and organizer. For this work he was especially fitted by his physical and mental temperament. He was not a great thinker, but he was a man of pre-eminently fervid voice, and courageous, indomitable, energetic, earnest action, and he happened to speak at a fortunate time, when it was for the political interest of a number of German princes to protect him; he was therefore able successfully to water and cultivate the tree others had planted, but which had, until his time, a desperate, almost losing, struggle for life. Luther stands to the Reformation as Greeley, Seward and Chase did to the anti-slavery movement: they did not first inspire it; they were not its originators, but they organized it for victory; they were its most successful popular evangelists and leaders. Long before this day Lovejoy had been shot down in Illinois, Garrison had been mobbed in Boston and New York, Birney had lifted his voice in Kentucky and the Grimke sisters had exiled themselves from their native state of South Carolina, because of its slavery; but these were the martyrs of a forlorn cause, fighting isolated battles and sporadic skirmishes with the Moloch of slavery. They were to the anti-slavery reformation what Arnold of Brescia, Wycliffe, Huss, Savonarola and Zwingli were to the Protestant reformation. They had every attribute of stout soldiership save success. Greeley was the Luther of the anti-slavery movement, while Garrison was its Wycliffe, and Lovejoy, in his martyrdom, its Savonarola. This illustration is simple enough, partly to illustrate the attitude of Luther to the Reformation. By happy accident of time and place he first placed the seal of success upon it. He was not its original inspirer or its martyr, but he was its greatest, most successful organizer and leader. The Christians still quarrel over the questions that carried the great monk of Wittenberg out of the church of Rome. The pope's encyclical a few years ago denounced socialism, communism and nihilism, which is all right, but traced them to the Reformation, which is all wrong, saying "the Reformation opened the sluice gates of skepticism till godless governments have arisen wherein the author and redeemer of the world is ignored and youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present and without any hereafter." The missing link in this logic is that there are no facts to warrant the assumption that the moral, social and political evils that yet curse the world are a sequence of that denial of all living, personal, spiritual authority, and the substitution for it of the cherished tenet of private interpretation of the bible, which is meant by the Reformation. In answer to this arraignment of the Reformation it can be truthfully said that the moral and religious condition of the world, measured by its astonishing social progress, has greatly improved since the days of vice and moral darkness that was the rule in Europe before the Reformation. To the Reformation, in immense degree, do we owe the diffusion of education, the tremendous march of trade, the destruction of feudalism, the enlargement of civil liberty, the universal emancipation of the masses from the lowest form of material and spiritual slavery. The liberty that dates from the Reformation is in no wise responsible for the eccentric and exceptional license we call socialism and communism. The impregnable answer is the fact that in England and the United States, the nations where the influence of the Reformation has been most active and wide spread, we find the smallest amount of socialism and communism. There is little or no indigenous socialism in these countries. Despotisms breed them; democracies do not. If these noxious doctrines are the logical outgrowth of the Reformation, then they certainly ought to hold high carnival in America, where the Protestant idea is pursued to its radical extremity in religion and politics; where there is a complete divorce of church and state; where suffrage is almost universal. But neither socialism, communism nor nihilism flourishes in America; they stand for the groans and anties of sick and wounded despotisms, not for the beneficent revolutionary ideas of the Reformation. In Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, where despotic government continues to plant its iron heel, you will find nihilism, socialism and communism of indigenous growth, but in England and America, where church and state are both free, these doctrines flourish briefly only as imported weeds that refuse to multiply in our political soil and climate. What philosophy of religion and politics we shall come to at last cannot be affirmed, but if we may forecast the future from the past, the Reformation was something to thank God for; and not the least beneficent of its works was its active part in saving also the Catholic church, by providing means that assisted in its enlightenment and purification.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT BILL.

The United States is the only great commercial nation of the world that has not a national bankrupt act. The argument for a bankrupt law rests on the solid ground that a highly intellectual commercial nation cannot do without such a statute; that it is neither equitable nor politic to hold men under the burden of debt after they have surrendered all their property, since without release from a ponderous indebtedness, business men of active and enterprising ability are practically cut off from all future usefulness, commensurate with their powers. If nobody failed in business but the scoundrels and the incompetent, it would be a matter of small concern whether the millstone of debt was cut from their necks or not, but in seasons of universal distress, the ablest and most prudent men of commercial genius find that the scope and sweep of mind that made them beneficent powers in the world of trade, become the very means of their ruin, since they cannot shorten sail before financial squalls, like a petty trader that sails near the shore in his retail cock-boat. The great financial storm of 1837 was followed by thousands of failures, and the reasonable clamor of ruined men for relief prompted the passage of the national bankrupt law of 1840. The law of 1840 was repealed in obedience to the cry of a few narrow-minded creditors; but the wonderful increase of debtors procured the passage of the defective, because expensive, national bankrupt act of 1867. This act was repealed in 1878 in obedience to the cry of the few for its repeal, a cry uttered in the spirit of petulant spite and disappointment, rather than in the thought of statesmanship. The act of 1867 could have been easily recast and made less expensive in its administration, and ever since its repeal there has been a steadily growing demand in commercial circles for the enactment of a good national bankruptcy law. It is needed to protect both the rights of honest debtors and in the interest of fair minded creditors, who in the absence of a national system of bankruptcy are at the mercy of the various state insolvent acts. Some of these state insolvent acts are wisely drawn, like that of Massachusetts, while in many states they are nothing but "grab" laws, productive of dishonesty and fraud, through unjust preferences to favored creditors. We have all the evils with none of the advantages of the national system.

The Lowell bill, now before congress, was drawn by Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts, a jurist of large experience in this sort of judicial business, and his bill, in its general features, has been universally approved by legal and mercantile experts in all parts of the country. The "grab laws" that prevail in some states are a great injury to their people, in the gross injustice they work the foreign creditor, and because of their essential inequity which enables any hard austere man to pounce upon a debtor and force him into a failure that leaves the other creditors with nothing, because they were humane enough to let an honest man work off his obligations, rather than run a scrub race to see who should first eat him up. The defect of the national bankrupt act of 1867 was the facility with which a debtor managed to get a discharge. This tempted a certain class of unscrupulous men into rather desperate speculative ventures in trade, clear beyond their scanty capital or conservative credit, because their own stake was very small and that of their creditors comparatively great, so that if the dice did not turn up lucky for them they would rush into bankruptcy, get an easy discharge and a fresh chance to shake the dice box. The ease of discharge under the act of 1867 was due to the fact that out of a large number of creditors there is seldom any one whose claim is so large that he feels willing to incur the expense of following up and ferreting out the stratagems of the debtor to conceal the spoils or evade the guards that the law endeavored to erect against an improper discharge; and in consequence of this lack of interest few fellows failed of their purpose of getting a full discharge of debt that was deliberately incurred through reckless commercial gambling on little or no capital for a high stake. The administration of the law of 1867 was altogether more expensive than necessary. The clerks' fees were twice as much as they ought in reason to have been and so were those of the marshal. When the act of 1867 was before the senate for repeal in 1878, Senator Thurman, the soundest legal mind in the senate, protested against its repeal. He argued that it could be amended by giving debtors, after paying all they could, not an absolute discharge, but an indemnity from their creditors for five years, which would be a fair opportunity for an energetic man to get upon his legs again; and this change, with a reduction in the needless expense of the law's administration would have been a far wiser act than its peremptory repeal.

Some intelligent mercantile critics think that a discharge might be judiciously refused unless the debtor pay something toward his indebtedness, perhaps not less than 50 per cent. But the country would not listen to reason, the bankrupt act was repealed, and the commercial world was remitted to the confusion and conflict of the various state insolvent laws, and the very business man who scolded because he didn't get all his debt under the national bankrupt law, found himself often bewailing the loss of his entire debt, wiped out by the first comer that served a writ under the "grab law."

The United States has no general law for the collection of debts. The constitution does not grant the power to congress to pass laws regulating the mode of enforcing all obligations. Each state has its own collection laws. A state insolvent law is simply a declaration that when a debtor has complied with its provisions he shall no longer be subject to prior debts. The state law does not reach beyond the limits of the state, and only gives a man a discharge against his home creditors, while a national bankrupt law extends over the whole Union and a discharge under it is a release from every obligation. All the great civilized nations of the world have a bankrupt law, a plea for the wisdom of such law, since the laws of trade and the equities of commerce and society are the same the world over. The original thought of the law and its intent is in the interest of equity and humanity; and because the act of 1867 was marred by a lack of practical skill in adapting it to its work was no sound reason for its repeal. We would have done far better to have corrected the aberration of the instrument, instead of destroying it in a fit of childish congressional petulance. The London *Spectator* for October 9, 1886, reports that the English bankruptcy act passed in 1883 is working well; that the cost of administration has been reduced from over 50 per cent. to 36 per cent. This act substitutes official receivers for casual trustees, in smaller estates, and it is found that the official receivers wind up an estate at a cost of only about 8 per cent., against a cost, under non-official trustees, of from 18 to 58 per cent. The *Spectator* urges that the English act ought to be further amended so as to make the official receiver also trustee in all estates both great and small. We quote:

> The non-official trustee is in many cases the creature of the debtor or (which often comes to the same thing) of the chief creditors, who are usually those of the debtor's kith and kin, or most closely connected with him in business. There is a general desire to keep things quiet, and make things smooth all round. Even if none of the creditors are moved by ties of blood or friendship, if there are no shady transactions they wish to keep in the shade, or reckless losses which they wish to conceal, there is the natural feeling of not wishing to be too hard on a man who is down on his luck, or to punish him, as it were, twice over for the same offense. But it is to the interest of the public and of commercial morality at large that criminous debtors should be punished. But where a creditors' trustee is appointed, his only aim, even if he does not wish to screen the debtor, is to extract the most assets; and bringing the debtor's delinquencies to light in open court does not assist that process. But if the official receiver was also trustee, he would then not only be in a far better position for ascertaining such facts as these, but would also be in a far better position for insisting on adequate terms being imposed on the debtor in regard to future earnings, not merely by way of punishment, but also for the benefit of the creditors. The temptation to undue leniency on the part of the registrar or judge would thus be largely diminished.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

A suggestion that convicts be employed in making public roads, urged a year ago through THE OREGONIAN, is renewed by a correspondent who writes from Vancouver. There is much to be said in support of this proposition. We cannot believe that the engagement of a few scores of convicts in miscellaneous employments, can have the effect of "cheapening" or "degrading" free labor; but there are many who do so believe and their feelings ought, so far as it is practicable and reasonable, to be respected. The employment of convicts on public roads would certainly take them out of competition with free labor since road work is considered everywhere a tax and a burden. The labor of convicts, if expended on the roads, would be for the public benefit in the most general sense and it would enable the making of good roads at small cost where under ordinary circumstances there is small hope of improvement for many years to come.

It has been suggested in reply to this proposition that the cost of transporting, maintaining, superintending and guarding convicts at work away from the prison, would exceed the value of their labor; but this has not been the experience elsewhere. Gangs of from twenty to a hundred could be let out to the different counties upon agreement to pay all expenses from the hour of leaving the prison till their return to it, saving the expense of guarding. This matter of course, the state should attend to. We have not a doubt that the counties near at hand (Marion, Polk, Clackamas and Linn) would be glad to make the experiment.

OUR REVIEW OF MINES.

On Thursday next THE OREGONIAN, continuing its series of elaborate articles on the gold and silver mines and mining prospects of the Northwest, will publish a chapter on the mines of Central and Southern Idaho. In this article Mr. Lang will present some of his most interesting and valuable work. Nothing so comprehensive and complete on the mines of these portions of Idaho has hitherto been presented. Following is a summary of contents:

CHAPTER VII. MINES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.—Wood river mines—Forward condition of the mining industry—Transportation of ores—The country described—The most noted mines—A country of magnificent performances—The various districts—Smelting and concentration—Lots of plants—Statistics—Yankee Fork district—The great Dickens and Custer mines—Kinnikinik district—Salmon river quartz mines—Various mining districts—Rich and extensive gold fields—Bay Horse district—Smelting—Sawtooth district. The Vienna company—Important mine—Mineral Hill mines—Rocky Bar and its celebrated quartz mines. The Elmore mine, and others—Activity—Atlanta district—Monarch and Buffalo mines—Other properties—Banner district and the Elmira company—Quartzburg mines—Quartz mines of Owyhee—The noted mine—The Oro Fino, Poorman, Bannock and other properties—Florida mountain—Flint, Wagontown and South Mountain districts—The Weiser mines—Seven Devils, Heath and Washington districts—Placer mining briefly mentioned—The Snake river placers.

On Thursday of next week there will be an exhaustive article on the mines in and around Butte City, Montana.

It should be borne in mind that the issue, in the matter of the state immigration office, is as to the office itself and not as to the board by which it is managed, nor the clerk in immediate charge. The question is, shall the office be maintained or abolished? When this matter is settled, it will be time enough to consider the management. If the legislature believes that the public interests could be better served by a new management, then make a change. The old board, we doubt not, will gladly step down and out.

The Richmond *Whig* says that no rich rascal has been convicted in Virginia since the war, and that the penitentiary is full of poverty-stricken wretches whom the law had no mercy for.

In the territory of Montana at the recent election 32,202 votes were cast—5233 more than in 1884. The official democratic majority on delegate in congress is 3718.

Los Angeles now sets up a claim to a population of 75,500. It probably has nearly half that number, as it threw just about 6000 votes in the recent election.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until now I am in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

MEETING NOTICE.

I.O.O.F. Notice.—Regular meeting of [illegible] Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., this Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance requested. By order of Encampment. HARRY C. BOYD, Scribe.

A. & A. S. Rite.—Regular meeting of Oregon Lodge of Perfection at their hall, Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at 7:30 sharp. By order V. M.
R. G. WHITEHOUSE, Recorder.

MARRIED.

December [illegible], by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, A. Mapleson and Miss Eva Ogle. No cards.

At Tumwater, W. T., Dec 5, Mr. Chas. H. Springer formerly of this city and Miss Anna L. Coulson.

NEW TO-DAY.

Immense Reductions during Clearance Sale at the Bon Marche, in Blankets, Comforters, Flannels, Sheetings, Cretonnes Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, etc. These goods we will not carry another season, and must be cleared by Jan. 1, in order to make room for alterations in store.
3c5tf D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st.

Ricksecker's Charming and Unique
PERFUMES:
MARTHA WASHINGTON,
FLORAL CHIMES,
WHITE CLOVER,
FLORIDA BREEZE,
FLORAL ECHOES,
GOLDEN GATE.
PURITAN BOUQUET,
And a full line of Ricksecker's
Tooth Brushes & Toilet Novelties
Emphatically the Finest on Earth.
[illegible]
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home, a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city; houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland; no interest on deferred payments. Apply to F. C. GOODIN 100 [illegible] st. 29tf

DR. E. [illegible] JONES, 43½ FIRST ST., NEAR ASH. 2dwtf

WANTED—LABORERS FOR R. R. WORK. Free fare. 46tf KINCAID & CO. 108 First st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, for general housework. Inquire at 137 [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no cooking. Inquire at 94 North Eighth st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A CHOICE TWO-STORY residence, 412 Eighth st., bet. Harrison and Hall.

OAK 1000 CORDS DRY AT $5 PER CORD Telephone 81. [illegible] JACKSON & CO.

FOR SALE—JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA; IN 8 vols.; a bargain. Call or address 21 Jefferson st., room 1. 7d1

HEATING STOVES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS can be found at Chown & Curtis's, 212 First and 9 S. [illegible] sts. 6d2

CENTRAL, GOOD AND PROMPT—THAT'S what you find in the New-York Restaurant, 132 First and Alder sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM 30 DAYS TO SIX months, on satisfactory security. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. 13n19

WANTED—SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, to do cooking or general housework. Call at 361 Twelfth st. 7d5

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO girls; suitable for light housekeeping. Address A. D., care Oregonian. 7d2

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN SMALL family; references required. Inquire N. E. cor. Seventh and Lincoln sts. 7d2

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A reliable woman; can furnish best of references. Address W. B., care Oregonian. 7d2

H. B. LITT, MANUFACTURER OF FINE LAdies all wool Silk Dresses, corner of Third and Alder streets. Post-office box 397. 5d8;t s [illegible]

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FACING EAST (sunny), two minutes' walk from P. O. No. 257 Sixth st., between Salmon and Main. 5d7—2

RARE CHANCE TO BUY FINE ENGRAVINGS and Paintings, now selling at cost. VOLNEY, Third st., between Alder and Morrison. 12d7t

FOR SALE—BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND SUBurban properties; also farms and ranches. J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 13 Stark st. 7d3

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a lumber yard; must be a good accountant. Address W. G., care Oregonian. 7d3

TO LET—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; FURnished rooms, singly or for housekeeping; references required. Address J., care Oregonian. 7d8

SPECIAL DRIVE—JUST RECEIVED 100 DOZEN Kid Gloves, at 75c per pair, at
6d2 THE LACE HOUSE, 33 Washington st.

TRAVELERS—SELECT A TRUNK, VALISE OR traveling bag from SILBERSTEIN'S (exclusive dealers), opp. Esmond.

LOST—A CHAMOIS BAG PURSE CONTAINing four $20 bills, one $2 and one $5 gold piece. Finder will leave at Oregonian office and be rewarded.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE; APPLY IN OWN handwriting; give references; state if employed before, and where. Address Mercantile, P.O. box 8[illegible], City. 7d3

POMPONS, CORDS, CRESCENTS, CANVASSES, Plushes, Scrims, Ribbons and fine stock of Holiday Goods at F. STEINHARDT'S, Third and Morrison sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; has nine years' experience in grocery, cigar and liquor business; city references. Address W. F., care Oregonian. 7d1

LOST—REWARD—A BULL TERRIER; FOUR months old; white; brown spot on right eye; answers to Spot; return to 79 North Eighth st.
7d3 A. E. RALEIGH

LOST—TWO RED COWS; STRAYED FROM Huffman's Hill; any one knowing anything of them will please leave word at 271 First st., or at the owner's. 7d3 CASPER MOORE.

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards, enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus.
12m L. C. HENRICHSEN, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH HORSE, ABOUT 15 hands high, 7 years old; also good carriage, nearly new, and new harness. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Chas. Clayson's St[illegible], corner of Salmon and Front sts. 2-4tf

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION IN A store or office in this city; is a competent accountant and has had six months' experience in the grocery business; can give good references. Address X. Y., care Oregonian. 7d3

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS, WITH OR without house, location between Third and Park streets and between Salmon and H streets; state where and price; no agents; must be cheap. Address for one week, P. B., care Oregonian. 6d4*

BELMONT PARK—SALES ON AND AROUND Mount Tabor are continuous; the drive through the Park is easy, clean and delightful; a few tracts only, of from three to six acres, for sale.
5d3 J. FRED CLARK, 13 Stark st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JULIUS Seckel is no longer in my employ, and is not authorized to make collections for me.
6d2 ULRICH ZEITFUCHS,
Portland, Or., Dec. 6. S.E. cor. 23 and Oak sts.

FOR SALE—3¾ ACRES; BEST IMPROVED place at Mt. Tabor; 3 miles from ferry; hard finished house; barn; good water; horse; buggy; spring wagon and cow. Inquire on premises, Asylum road.
7d6* H. BENNETT

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FURNITURE & FIXtures of a 28-room lodging house, centrally located on one of our principal streets; fine bar, doing a good business; rooms all full; must be sold on account of owner having more pressing business. Address P.O. box 812. 4d7

RIVERVIEW ADDITION TO ALBINA—THIS charming property, located on the fine plateau immediately east of the carshops and the business part of Albina, has the finest sites for residences for Albina traders and employes of the company in that locality; prices reasonable; terms easy. J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 13 Stark st. 7d3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM it may concern, not to buy three certain promissory notes given by me, payable to the order of H. S. Pershin; one of $500, dated August 10, 1882; one of $500 dated Sept. 7, 1882, and one of $1223, dated Sept. 21 1885. Said promissory notes have been paid, and a second payment will be contested. OTTO F. PERSHIN

[illegible] ARE BEST 49 First St.

$5 WORTH FREE! Ladies, a superb development of form and limbs, a pure, lovely, velvety complexion and perfect health guaranteed under the Spanish System, Home Treatment. Book mailed free. DR. L. C. HARMON. 27d6y 314 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal

HERE'S SWEETNESS.
G. M. SIMON, THE ONLY FRENCH MANUfacturer of the best Chocolate Bon Bons, Caramels and pure French Candies (25 years' experience), Seventh and Washington. First award at Mechanics' Fair. Preparing for the Holidays.

FIT FOR A KING.
To those desiring something especially choice, attention is invited to the German English, French and East India Table Delicacies actually in stock.

ARE YOU A SMOKER?
Judges of Fine Cigars need not be told of the stock in these which includes the Choicest brands; also Smokers' Articles.

GIRLS LOVE CANDIES!
And they can't be fooled with anything sent them, but always request orders given to us. Send them a box of Vermont or Maillard's manufacture.
STONE The People's Caterer, First and Ash.

SAL SODA.
Having been appointed agents for Stauffer & Co's Chemical Works, we are prepared to supply the Trade on Lowest Terms.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
[illegible] North Front st., Portland. 7d tf

—THE—
Eckert-Leighton Musical Combination!
In their own comedy introducing entire the Comic Operas "The Veiled Singers" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," entitled,
"FUN IN CAMP!"
Will appear at Salem Dec. 3th and 7th; Albany Dec. 8th and 9th; Eugene Dec. 10th and 11th; the West Side, and thence to Eastern Oregon.

NEW MARKET THEATER
ONE WEEK MORE!
MISS KATIE PUTNAM
And Her Excellent Company.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, PACKED HOUSES AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 6th,
"ERMA, THE ELF!"
WEDNESDAY, "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP!"
Reserved seats at Prentice's.

2[illegible] Per Cent [illegible]
On account of having too much stock on hand I will offer to purchasers the above liberal reduction for the next twenty days. This is a chance you should take advantage of.
H. J. WHITE,
140 First street, cor. Alder,

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bosa Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

[illegible]
Grand
DISPLAY
—OF—
[illegible]
Will continue during
THIS WEEK.
This store will be open till
9 o'clock P. M.

J. K. GILL & CO.
75 FIRST ST.,
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR STOCK OF
Fine Writing Paper
Comprising the following New and Elegant Styles:
"WICKER,"
"COARSE LINEAR,"
"LINEN CLOTH,"
"HAND-MADE PARCHMENT,"
"ENGLISH REPP,"
"ETCHING,"
"LANCIERS,"
"BASKET."
Orders from out of town solicited and filled with care. 24a8t

COAL
GEO. S. CLARKE & CO.
Are now landing a cargo of
WEST HARTLEY COAL,
Direct from Newcastle, England, acknowledged to be the nicest and most economical coal for grates and stoves. You can buy real West Hartley coal nowhere else. They are the only holders in Portland.
Scotch Splint, delivered, $7.50 per Ton
—HAVE ALSO—
Australian, Wallsend and Cannel.
GENERAL OFFICE COR. FOURTH & F.
Telephone No. 251. n6endlm

NEW YORK JEWELRY [illegible]
107 First Street.
XMAS BARGAINS

Waltham Watches, fine	$ 6 00 up
Elgin Watches, fine	6 00 up
Springfeld Watches, fine	6 00 up
Columbus Watches, fine	10 00 up
Gold and Filled Gold, Ladies' Watches	20 00 up
Gold and Filled Gold, Gent's Watches	20 00 up
Diamond Rings, fine	6 00 up
Diamond Pins, fine	6 00 up
Diamond Ear Drops, fine	6 00 up
Roman Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	10 00 up
Enameled Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	8 00 up
Rings, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	2 00 up
Lockets, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	3 00 up
Charms, Gold	50 up
Bracelets, Gold	6 00 up
Neck Chains, Ladies' and Children's	5 00 up
Sleeve Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	3 00 up
Sleeve Buttons, Gold, Gent's	3 00 up
Collar Buttons, Gold, Gent's	1 00 up
Collar Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	1 00 up
Collar Buttons, Diamond, Ladies'	2 00 up
Collar Buttons, Diamond, Gent's, $5 to	50 00 up
Button Hooks, Gold, Ladies'	1 50 up
Pencils, Gold	1 00 up
Tooth Picks	1 00 up
Solid Silver Ware, Silver plated Ware:	
Rogers' Tea Spoons	1 35 set
Table Spoons and Forks	2 25 set
Knives	1 75 set
Napkin Rings	50 up
Plated Cups	1 00 up

Rolled Gold Jewelry, latest styles.
Now is the time to look for
XMAS PRESENTS,
No trouble to show goods. Goods sent to any address on receipt of money or satisfactory references.

GARRISON'S
Sewing Machine Store,

167 Third Street,
PORTLAND, OR.
Agency for the
DOMESTIC,
HOUSEHOLD,
AMERICAN,
WHITE,
......AND OTHER......
Sewing Machines.

DRY SLAB WOOD.
Orders left either at the mill or the office, corner Second and C sts., promptly attended to.
[illegible] NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG CO.

A. FELDENHEIMER'S

Leading Jeweler,

First and Morrison.

The Holiday Season.

NOVELTIES FOR THIS YEAR.

Special attention is invited to the New and Exceedingly Attractive stock now displayed to those seeking goods for presents, which includes

DIAMONDS, mounted and unmounted.
WATCHES, gold and silver.
SILVERWARE, solid and Rogers' best plated.
CLOCKS in stylish and unique designs.
JEWELRY in gold, enameled, onyx, etc.
BRACELETS of every style.
RINGS, from plain to elegant.
CANES, gold and silver heads.
EYE GLASSES, gold silver, steel, rubber.
PARLOR LAMPS, antique designs.
And an Endless Stock of other goods incidental to the Jewelry trade.

Goods guaranteed as represented.
Prices plainly marked on all goods.
To all, fair treatment and Low Prices prevail.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Cor. First and Morrison.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. G. N. SHIVERS.

GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 10 A. M.,
Walnut Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Chairs, Fancy Rockers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
Also MERCHANDISE.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

Introduction.

The best introduction to our Great Salesrooms of Clothing and Furnishings is found in the Two Grand Windows. What more can we say than they say? How better tell you what you need and what we have? The Qualities are there; the Prices are there, the Taste, the Enterprise, the Carefulness, are all represented there. Can you name their equal anywhere? For Clothing, for Furnishings, for all ages' needs, for all pockets' needs, see To-day from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Saturday till 10 P. M.

A. ROBERTS,

THE LEADING CLOTHIER,
First and Alder Streets.

SPECIAL.

MATERIALS
—FOR—
FANCY & DECORATIVE WORK.

Silk Plushes in all qualities and all the Standard & Odd Colors.
Satins, all Plain & Fancy Colors.
Ribbons to match Satins and Plushes.
Pineapple, Pongee and Floss. Fine Silks in all the New Colors.
Sateen, Felt and Window Shades in all colors.
Fancy Fringes, Tassels and Pompons.
Surah Silks in all colors.
Novelties in Silk Scarfs & Tidies.
Arrasene, Princess Arrasene, Chenille, Mikado Crewel, Tinsel Braids, Trimmings and all Embroidery Materials.
Grand Exhibition of Novelties every afternoon in our Art Room.
Store open evenings.
Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

LEADING FANCY GOODS STORE,
55, 57 WASHINGTON ST. COR. THIRD.
L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

Holiday Presents.

Andrew Kan,

66 Washington st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Japanese Curiosities, Novelties, Fancy Goods, Etc., continue to arrive by every steamer from Japan for the Holidays.

All Goods we are ... the VERY ...

...Oregonian.

...at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
...PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

...	$1 00
...	10 00
...	12 00
...	2 00
...	3 50
...	2 00
...Sunday excepted	25c
...Sunday included	30c

...SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6, 8:49 P. M.

Bar.	Change last 8 hours	Ther.	Wind direction	Rain-fall inch	State of W'ther
29.84	—.09	46	SE	.01	Cloudy
29.86	—.07	46	Calm	.00	Cloudy
29.90	—.08	50	SE	.00	Cloudy
29.97	—.08	48	SW	.00	Lt Rn
30.09	—.04	50	SE	.00	Cloudy
30.10	—.02	53	SE	.02	Lt Rn
30.01	—.02	43	SE	.07	Lt Rn
....	....	49	SE	.08	Lt Rn
[illegible]	....	55	NE	.00	Cloudy
29.60	—.15	38	E	.00	Cloudy

...thermometer, 51.0; minimum, 41.0.
...fall, ... feet.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

...Dec. 6—8 P. M.—Indications ... thirty-two hours: For Oregon and ... territory, threatening weather and ...

BRIEF MENTION.

...Relief society meets at 2 P. M. to-day.

... are on the bills at Manager ... for this week.

..., at the Taylor-street M. E. ... to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

... was issued yesterday for ... and Annie M. Woodward.

... Pomeranian smoked goose in this ... received yesterday at Wilzinski & ...

... First street car yesterday, a small ... Reward awaits owner at OREGONIAN office.

... Opera company of thirty-seven ... yesterday for Portland over ... Pacific.

... of Dan Moran for the murder of ..., will commence to-day in ... court.

... yard location in Ladd & Tilton's ..., the gas and water company will ... First and Stark on the 1st.

... has contracted for 100 tons of ... will be here, and a ship will ... to take it to China.

... Lyons yesterday petitioned ... for leave to change his surname ... was allowed to do so.

... district's court to-day, Charles Miller ... to plead to a charge of stealing ... from Frank Willey at Bonneville.

..., agent of the John L. Sullivan ..., arrived here yesterday from Victoria ... and party will probably "show" ... Friday of this week.

... Fitch, while spending the evening ... F. Robbins on Saturday, fell ... of stairs and broke her left wrist. ... called and set the fractured bones.

... of the Portland W. C. T. U. ... attend the district convention to be ... on the 8th and 9th, when the ... question and other important matters ... discussed.

... who attended the slugging ... evening, it seems evident that there ... number of people here who are desirous ... not a sparrer shall fall to the ... their notice.

... young woman was noticed on the ... in a green suit with a tall, fiery, ... hat, and tall feather of the ... hue. A botanical sharp said ... mind of the old-fashioned garden ... red-hot poker.

GRAND COMBINATION ART SALE.

... exhibition and auction sale of oil paintings ... San Francisco's best artists, to be ... by auction at 232 First street, between ... and Salmon, by the following well-known San Francisco artists: R. G. Holdredge, ..., Carl von Perbanett, A. M. Woods, ..., A. D. Copper, D. Haas, C. D. ... and Valencia, all members of the ... Association of San Francisco. Over 200 ... works of art, comprising landscapes, ... figures and architectural works; all ... for the benefit of the artists, regardless ... Commencing this evening at 7 o'clock ... and paintings on exhibition at ..., the place is at 232 First street.
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.
... Manager.

Ladies, Perfumes.

... constantly supplied with every make of ... perfumery, embracing, first in point of ... merit, Lautier's unparalleled odors, ... and standard, Alfred Wright's ...; and, among those of lesser note, ... Dessackers & Bazin's. In quality and ... please the most exquisite taste.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

REOPENED TO-DAY.

..., whose place, the Board of Trade ... recently damaged by fire, will reopen ... at the corner of First and Ash ... supervision. He will have an opening ... evening, when a fine lunch will ..., as usual, have a handsome ... place.

We are Now

... Holiday Goods, and invite everybody ... them. It costs you nothing to ... our goods with pleasure and do ... to buy.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

..., the well-known San Francisco artist, ... free exhibition and auction sale of ... in Portland, a week before Christmas. ... all lovers of art, and picture connoisseurs ... to this sale of Pacific coast scenery. ... Mr. Schaler's best efforts, and many of ... exhibition paintings. Notice of sale will ... arrival.

We Acknowledge

... in Fine Perfumes, Toilet Soaps ... Goods. Our stock of these goods embraces ... the most cultivated tastes ... prices please all.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

... wishing to obtain Dr. Dullot's three ... Remedies can get them from Mr. ..., at the Esmond hotel office, the ... in Oregon.

Short Line

... and beyond. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. ... Ash street wharf for tickets.

... Alfred Wright's perfumery, sachet ..., extracts, etc. Finest in th...

... Cure is an infallible remedy for catarrh. ... testimonials prove the above.

... assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS in ... Dekum's, 19 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

... Wallace's Casino Block.

... Emporium, 163 Fourth st.

... spring beds. George M. Parker, 131 ... Trade supplied.

... Sewing Machine Co., 48 Morrison st. ... King of all machines.

... T. Alonzo Jones, of Salem, pronounces ... Cure for Catarrh most charming in its ...

"... Cold," Coughs.—Brown's Bronchial ... immediate relief.

THE VIENNA,

..., leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

... Pictures for the Holidays.

... has just received the rarest collection ... and artists' proof Etchings and ... ever brought to this city. Lovers of ... are respectfully invited to examine ... collection, now on exhibition at ... Art Gallery, 69 Morrison street.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
... First St., Portland, Or.
MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE ... dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, ..., Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, ... of all kinds. Manufactured to order. ... Goods expressed on approval ... agency for Rockford Watches.

... First and Morrison.

... Diamonds! Diamonds!

... from the Kimberly diamond ... of loose diamonds. I am now ..., ear-rings, etc. They ...
..., 166 First st.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.—Christmas times evidently are fast approaching. The closing season of the year not only tells us this, but the fluttering surmises of a multitude of youngsters and the modest but pleasant anticipations of older, if not more susceptible heads. Christmas and what jolly times will then be had, is in everybody's thoughts and on many tongues. A feverish tendency is already manifest, but although the cheek may flush scarlet and the eye blaze with a fierce inward fire, still the symptoms are not considered dangerous, even at their height, save only to the plethoric pocketbook, which will be threatened with total collapse we fear. And who is responsible for the major part of this organized raid on reluctant money-bags and private hoardings of pin money. The popularity of H. Ackerman & Co., as caterers to every taste on holiday occasions, tells the story and the beaming countenances and universal remarks of wonderment at the elegance of their exhibit of the thousand and one articles that go to make life thoroughly worth living for at this particular time, show that they have again succeeded in pleasing the public taste in their old time and bounteous manner. A stroll with the throng through their immense establishment on opening day yesterday, disclosed an array of artistic beauty and excellence that cannot, we are convinced, be equaled this side of the mammoth emporiums of the east. The toy manufacturers of Europe have been taxed to fill Ackerman's contracts and others, and thousands of little ones can go to him and each be made perfectly happy. The glittering shelves and groaning counters give mute evidence of the elegant burdens they bear and the dilemma of each willing buyer, is what to select from such a multitude of equally desirable articles. In fact, language fails to properly express the feelings of wonder and delight that a contemplation of this section of fairyland give rise to. If any class of articles could, without gross injustice to every other composing their collection be set aside and commented upon as particularly noticeable for its intrinsic merits, it should be the Rudolstadt pottery exhibit and its varied and delicate beauties. These are the *ne plus ultra* of all ornamental articles and should be seen to be appreciated, and once looked upon, the desire for possession cannot be resisted.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF A RAILROAD MAN.—C. P. Dixon, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, has not put in an appearance at his office since last Friday, and no one knows where he has gone. His absence is the occasion of much talk in "railroad row" on Washington street, and the conversation is not unmixed with stories of riotous living and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is known that several nights in the past month he "opened" wine by the case, and spent money as freely as Jim Fisk did, though not in such large quantities. Jay Gould would not have been as liberal with "the boys" as Dixon was. Just how Dixon stands with the company could not be learned. The office is in charge of Mr. F. C. Ambridge, of Winnipeg, traveling auditor of the company, who happens to be here on his regular "checking up" trip. An OREGONIAN reporter applied to him for information as to the affair, but Mr. Ambridge courteously declined to make a statement. A neighboring railroad man said he was certain that Dixon had remitted regularly to the treasurer at Port Moody and that his accounts are square. Dixon owes a big lot of money for a small salaried man and numerous anxious creditors visited the office yesterday. It is reported that he owes his landlord, W. K. Smith, $400 borrowed money, and that he borrowed it in his official capacity. He got into a saloon man for $100, and secured numerous loans in sums varying from $500 (the highest yet reported) to $20. All the money has been spent, and an acquaintance of Dixon says he left town "flat broke," and gave as an excuse that he could not stand the importunities of creditors. Dixon's absence created no surprise among the men on the street, who knew he had been literally throwing money away.

MORAN PLANNED THE JAIL BREAK.—Yesterday King, Jones, Page and Grey, who attempted to break from the county jail last Friday night, made a confession to Jailer Lounsbury that Dan Moran was the prime mover in the plot. It appears that Moran had previously been confined in the cell occupied by the quartette, and knew all about the thickness of the wall and where an outlet could be effected. The cell opens out into the large cell where a great many of the prisoners are allowed to exercise during the day. Up to Saturday morning Moran had also been granted that privilege, and there he hatched out a plot for a prison break. The prisoners confessed that Moran had been the first to suggest a break in their minds, and that he furnished them with all the points. The break was to have been made between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, during the time religious services were in progress, Moran, of course, accompanying the four others. By that time they expected to have opened an aperture through the ceiling of the cell leading to the surveyor's office large enough to admit the passage of one man at a time. Upon gaining the office all that had to be done to secure their liberty was to snap the lock, which can be accomplished without difficulty or noise, and they would be free men. Timely discovery prevented all this, and Moran is now kept securely confined in one of the iron cages.

CURIOUS FISH.—A porpoise displayed in front of a Morrison street fish-market yesterday attracted much attention from passers. It was as "fat as a porpoise," and its black, shiny back and sides, white belly, and tail put in crosswise made up rather an attractive *tout ensemble*. The porpoise is called the "puffing pig" or "heron hog" by fishermen. It is destructive to fish, of which it is obliged to eat a great many to keep itself in the oleaginous condition considered the correct thing in the upper circles of porpoise society. It is killed for its oil, and nowadays a very good waterproof leather is made from its skin, which is also manufactured in everlasting shoe strings. Out on the Pacific a species of porpoise or dolphin, which is much the same, can often be seen in thousands, all racing along in a line extending for miles, each individual apparently doing his level best to see how often he can jump out of the water in a given time. They are supposed to know which way the wind is going to blow, and

> "Their route to leeward still sagacious form
> To stem the fury of the approaching storm."

BIG WORK FOR THE WIRES.—The president's message published this morning contains 16,269 words. It was delivered to THE OREGONIAN by the Western Union Telegraph company, at 8:30 yesterday morning complete and is as good a bit of work as the Western Union office here ever did. The message began coming at 12:30 Monday morning and the last word on the last sheet was received at 7:10. F. M. Overbeck and H. S. Martin were the receiving operators, and W. A. Wallis, the chief night operator and W. A. McGovern sent it north. The message came to San Francisco on four wires, and though Portland received it on two wires, we were only one hour behind San Francisco. Of course it came "in confidence" and the embargo of secrecy was not removed until after the message had been read to congress. If by any peradventure, the message had not been read yesterday afternoon, not a line of it would be published to-day. In addition to the 16,000 words of message, THE OREGONIAN received yesterday by telegraph about 10,000 words of associated press and special report.

TO BE TRIED FOR A BRAVE ACT.—Captain M. A. Hackett was summoned before Inspectors Lotan and Ferguson yesterday to undergo an investigation on a charge of having left the wheel of the steamer Rowena, of which he was in command on the morning that John Barrett was drowned, several weeks since. When Barrett fell overboard the boat was stopped and backed to keep from running over him or getting too far away from him. Then a skiff was launched, and as no one else would go in it, Captain Hackett went. The skiff filled and he came near being drowned himself. He did all in his power to rescue Barrett, and is now to be investigated for leaving the wheel to try and rescue the drowning man. It seems rather a strange proceeding, to say the least. Three witnesses were examined yesterday and the matter was continued.

SEWER PROPOSALS ASKED.—The committee on streets and public property will to-morrow advertise for bids for the construction of the much talked of Tanner creek sewer. Proposals will be received up to 1 o'clock next Tuesday, December 14. The following is the official estimate of the work to be done: Five-hundred feet of 6-foot circular sewer; 3846 feet of egg-shaped sewer; 13 branches of 12-inch pipe; 33 branches of 9-inch pipe; 40 branches of 6-inch pipe; 1800 yards of excavation and refilling; 2500 yards of excavation; 2000 yards of embankment; 184 feet of wooden culvert to be taken up and removed; 150 yards of concrete for foundations, and 80 yards of broken stone. The whole work will cost about $35,000.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.—The sale of reserved seats for the competitive drill to be given Saturday night in the Mechanics' pavilion, will begin this morning at McKercher & Thompson's at 11 o'clock. This promises to be an intensely interesting exhibition. Company G boys are well-nigh perfect in their work and whether they win or lose the drill, the public are certain to see the finest display of military tactics ever made in Oregon.

WANTS A NEW TRIAL.—The bill of exceptions in the case of Roberts vs. the O. & C. railroad was settled yesterday before Judge Deady. Roberts sued the O. & C. for $10,000 damages because he was detained a day by his own fault, and because his valise was held for refusing to pay his fare. The case was tried a short time since in the United States circuit court, and the jury returned a verdict for defendant. Now Mr. Roberts wants a new trial and files his exception to the judge's statement when charging the jury, that "A transportation company has a lien on a passenger's baggage for his fare." Mr. Roberts may get more trials out of this case than he anticipates before it is done with.

VANDALISM.—Some fellow out of pure cussedness broke down a lot of maple saplings in the yard surrounding ex-Councilman Smith's residence, at Fourteenth and M streets, and also a lot more in yards adjacent. The trees were planted but a few weeks ago and were inclosed in boxes such as are usually used for young trees. They were broken off clean just above the top of the boxes surrounding them. Many of the trees were found scattered along the street. The reason of the outrage cannot be conjectured by the sufferers.

THE BURNED MAIL CAR.—A local account of the collision at Muskado, Minn., says: "The stove in the mail car was overturned, setting the car on fire. Attention was at once given to saving the rest of the train and the mail car was hauled away and left to burn. The loss of mail is complete. All the mail for points between Fargo and Portland, including registered mail, was totally destroyed."

FREIGHTING ON THE SHORT LINE.—The impression may prevail from the tenor of a local item in yesterday's OREGONIAN that the freight department is not in existence at this end. Mr. J. Campbell, the contracting agent, remains with the Short Line, and assures us that the usual quick dispatch, prompt attention and as low rates will continue via the Short Line as any other line.

INVESTIGATING CASES.—The grand jury has recently been engaged in examining into the case of Ah Yon, charged with assaulting Ah Sam, November 4, with a knife; Charles Ramos, gambling; Frank Burkhart, perjury, in the Gerdes and Botefuhr-Sears case, and Ray Ashley, accused of keeping a bawdy house. All of these cases were sent up from Justice Tuttle's court.

A MISTAKE.—A number of people called at Prentice's for tickets for the Winston season, having been misled by an announcement in one of the Sunday papers. The sale will not open until Thursday morning, and we are requested to state that the first come will be the first served.

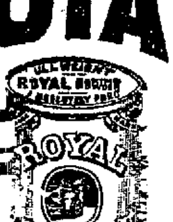
LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock the last meeting of the year will be held, and the president particularly requests that members who are in arrears for dues should attend, as new books are to be opened by the secretary and treasurer on the first of next month.

SOLD HIS INTEREST.—E. L. Hudgin has disposed of his interest in the drug store, Second and Washington street to Mr. John Lane. In future the firm will be Streibig & Lane. Mr. Lane is well known in his long connection at the old stand 209 First street.

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—The second week's engagement of Katie Putnam and her excellent company commenced last evening at the New Market. The audience was large, and by their generous applause showed their recognition of the merits of "Erma the Elf," the play that was presented as the initial performance of the engagement and again repeated last evening. Miss Putnam was, as usual, admirable in her rendition of the title role, in which she appeared, and Miss Mathias, as Maggie, was a vast improvement on her last performance. The remainder of the cast were excellent. To-night "Erma the Elf" will be repeated, and on Wednesday night "The Old Curiosity Shop."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

FURNITURE.

Corner First and Yamhill.

CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.

Special Attention given to Country Orders.

First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

NO PAIN—NO BAD EFFECTS

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PERRIN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental College. Room 34, Union Block.

Towne & Moore.

The Photographers. First and Morrison.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE.

Changes and Extension of Departments

—AT—

MEIER & FRANK'S

For the convenience of friends and the trade we publish the following notice of several changes in our departments. The completion of our New Building, adjoining, on Taylor and Second streets, has given us ample and much needed room for extension of several departments and necessitating several changes in location: The Cloak, Shawl, Boot and Shoe, Carpet and Curtain, and Retail Grocery Departments are now located on ground floor of our New Building, occupying a space of one hundred feet square, with entrances opening on Taylor and Second street, and also, as heretofore, direct to any department through our First street entrances. The space formerly occupied by our Cloak, Shawl, and Boot and Shoe Departments we now utilize for the extension of the several Dry Goods Departments, using the entire floor, 50x200 feet from First to Second street, for Dry Goods and Clothing, etc.; the upper floors of both buildings for *Wholesale Departments Exclusively*. These alterations are not entirely completed, but we hope to be able to announce with the New Year the very satisfactory fact.

SPECIAL

—AND—

Unprecedented Bargains

—IN—

Every Department

—FOR THE—

Holiday Season.

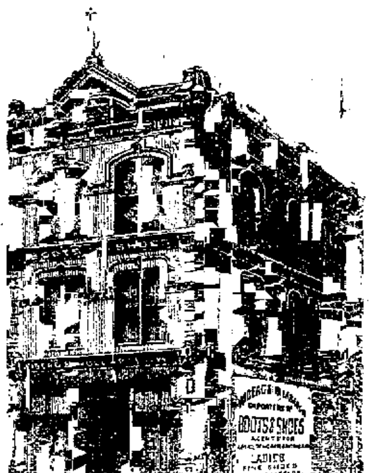
Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

Meier & Frank

185 AND 187 FIRST ST.
Between Yamhill and Taylor.
Through to 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194 Second st.,
And 27, 29, 31 and 33 Taylor street,
Between First and Second sts.

N.B. You can go direct to any department through entrances on First, Second and Taylor streets.

WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH
First and Washington.



We take pleasure in showing our new lines of
Elegant, Well-Fitting Goods.
THE BEST MANUFACTURED
BOOTS & SHOES
Always kept in stock.
HOLIDAY GOODS
Specially selected line.

B. & P.

The Men's Furnishers.

New Neckwear,
FANCY SILK INITIAL HDKFS.
SATIN SUSPENDERS,
Plain and Embroidered.
Smoking Jackets,
ETC., ETC.

BUFFUM & PENDLETON,
153 FIRST ST.

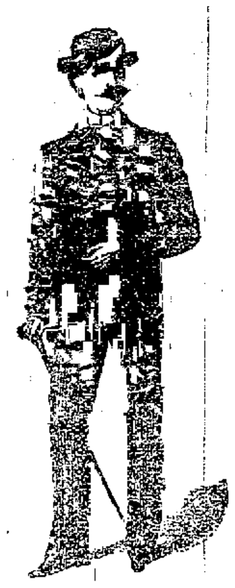
Portland Cement!

J. B. White & Bro's brand, just arrived per "Parthia" from London.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND.

EVERDING & FARREL,
Timothy, Clover, Rye SEED
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 145 First st.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.



Common Sense.

As it is the custom generally to reduce stock about the end of the year, we want to inform the readers of this notice that our closing sale for this season will outdo any of our former sales. We are not going to fool away time with extended notices and a lot of braggadocio of what we are going to do, but

WE WILL DO THIS:

We are largely overstocked with Heavy Winter Clothing, and our season is going to be a short one, from the looks of things; but no matter how short the winter, you must have Winter Clothes. So

We Begin To-day,

DECEMBER 2d,

OUR GREAT

Closing-Out

SALE.

OUR PRICES ARE THESE:

We have Reduced Every Article just TWENTY PER CENT., and you all know about what that means.

WE WON'T LIE

To sell goods to any one, and people who want clothes had better call on us. We won't growl if you don't buy, and we assure you that we will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you buy or not.

Holiday Goods

Are all in and more coming right along, consisting of Elegant Neckwear, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. In

Smoking Jackets

—AND—

Dressing Gowns

We have a large line, and we will make them to order at same price as those in stock; that is, we have a full line of samples to select from, and can make you any size without extra charge, all at Lowest Custom Prices, and in Elegant New Designs.

Merchant Tailor

DEPARTMENT.

We have a large stock of Cloths on hand, both Imported and Domestic. We won't answer the stale question, have you a Good Cutter? We will say this: We aint here to spoil cloths and ruin our business by misfits, for we guarantee a Perfect Fit to all, and that's more than you can get elsewhere in Portland.

In conclusion, we invite you all to our Great Sale.

Make no mistake in the store.

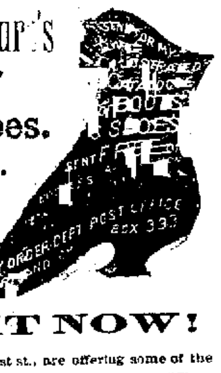
KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

Edwin C. Burt's

LADIES'

Fine Shoes.

LEWIS BROS.
Special Agents.



BOOTS
SHOES
MAIL ORDER DEPT POST OFFICE BOX 393

RIGHT NOW!

LEWIS BROS., 248 First st., are offering some of the

GRANDEST BARGAINS

In Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

ASTONISHING BARGAINS

In Fine Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

Ever offered in the city.

RIGHT NOW!

Come in person or send in your orders. One Price for everybody.

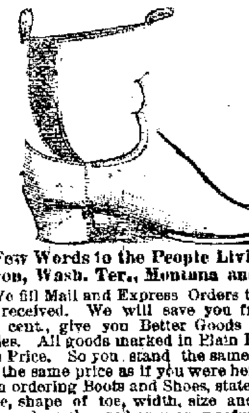
Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, the best makes, these styles, "Langtry," "Vassar," "Quaker," "Saratoga," "Bernhardt" and the "Promenade," sizes 2½ to 7½, only	$0 40
Misses' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, all the desired styles, sizes 11 to 2, only	25
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Opera Toe Slippers, Med and French heels	80
Ladies' Curacoa Kid tip, Toe Slippers, Beaded, satin tops, med heels	95
Ladies Sewed Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 00
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, better grades, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 85
Ladies' Best Curacoa Kid, opera last, French tip, all sizes and widths	2 25
Ladies' Best Curacoa Kid, opera and French toe, French tip, all sizes and widths	2 75
Ladies' French Curacoa, the very best wearing, in opera and common-sense last, will outwear three pairs of ordinary shoes, flexible sole, and a skirt protector attached, only	3 50
Ladies' French Kid Boots, all the best makes, all the latest styles, in med. and flexible soles in opera, same and common sense last, and warranted to give the best of satisfaction, at $3 85, $4 50, $4 75, $5,	5 50

These prices on Ladies' French Kid Shoes are from $1 to $2 less than they can be had elsewhere.
The $4 75, $5 and $5 50 French Kid shoes have a stout cord in the back; it will keep the skirts from cutting the back of the shoes, which is a big saving.
We are the sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes. We will send or give a list to any lady wishing prices on same. We have Cut Prices on every line.

Misses' Extra Fine Curacoa Kid Button in all shapes of toes, a big bargain (sizes 11 to 2, all widths; this shoe is sold elsewhere for $3.)	1 75
Misses' B Calf Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, only	1 00
Misses' Pebble Goat Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, very neat, only	1 35
Misses' Extra Nice Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, 11 to 2, just think!	75
Misses' Extra French Kip Bals, reversed seams, 11 to 2, only	1 25
Misses' G. Kid or Pebble Grain, worked button holes, sizes 11 to 2	1 25
Child's B Calf Bals, very good for winter wear, sizes 6 to 10½	75
Child's Tampico Pebble Goat Button, 6 to 10½	9[illegible]
Child's Glove Calf Button, sizes 6 to 10½	[illegible]
Child's Gum Boots, Woonsocket brand, diseased lined	1 1[illegible]
Infants' Hand-sewed Goat, button or kid, the best of wear	50
Child's French Curacoa Kid, button, very nice finish and with tassels	1 5[illegible]

The Greatest Cut Ever Made in Prices in Boys' and Youths' Boots, Boys' and Youths' Kip Shoes, Button Shoes, Lace Shoes, Rubber Boots.

Men's B Calf Congress or Buckle, all sizes and widths, 5 to 11	1 7[illegible]
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip, warranted good wearing, 5 to 11	2 7[illegible]
Men's B Calf Bals, broad, French or pointed toe, good wearing, 5 to 11	2 5[illegible]
Men's B Calf Button, London toe with fancy tip, good wearing, 5 to 11	3 0[illegible]
Men's Seamless dandy toe, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 0[illegible]
Men's Seamless Stud, Pointed Toe, Lace, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 0[illegible]
Men's Seamless Side, broad or narrow toe, fair stitch or congress, best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 0[illegible]
Men's Common Sense fair stitch shoes of the best French stock, in button, lace and elastic sides, broad toes, seamless sides, good value at $5 50, here they go	4 0[illegible]
Men's Dongola Kid, very soft, in Congress, very easy for tender feet	4 0[illegible]
Men's Boots, the best French calf throughout, our own manufacture, double sole, as good as a $12 custom-made boot, down to	4 5[illegible]
Men's Boots, French kip throughout, side seams, our own manufacture, no better boot made, double sole $4, the same with tap soles	4 5[illegible]
Men's Rubber Boots, long leg	3 0[illegible]
Men's Woonsocket Hip is the best boot made, loose tops	3 50
Men's Woonsocket rubber lined, hunting thigh top	3 9[illegible]
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined or friction lined, the best	2 7[illegible]



A Few Words to the People Living in Oregon, Wash. Ter., Montana and Idaho:

We fill Mail and Express Orders the day they are received. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent., give you Better Goods and Better Styles. All goods marked in Plain Figures and One Price. So you stand the same show, you get the same price as if you were here in person. In ordering Boots and Shoes, state plainly the style, shape of toe, width, size and the price. All goods exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. That's fair, is it not? We send Boots and Shoes by Express C. O. D., and if by Mail we demand extra stamps for mailing. To our already large Country Order Trade further comments are unnecessary as regards our fair dealing. Address Lewis Bros' Country Order Department, Postoffice Box 393, Portland, Or.

SEE NAME AND NUMBER ON THE DOOR.
No Branch Houses in Portland

LEWIS BROS.,
249 FIRST ST., between Main and Madison.

THE LACE HOUSE,

33 WASHINGTON, and
110 SECOND STREET.

We offer To-Day a Special Lot of

Children's All-Wool Hose at	25c per pair
Ladies' Merino Hose	25c per pair
Domestic Saxony Yarn	10c a skein
Macramai Cord	15c a skein
Gilded Rolling Pins	5c each
Boys' All-Wool Suits, 2 to 6 years,	$3.00

Our stock is complete, and

BARGAINS

Are offered in Every Department.

☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. ☜

L. KATTEN.

WE HAVE OPENED
THIS DAY
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
—OF—

Holiday Novelties.

John Grant & Co.

The Le Bon's

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves.

JUST OPENED

New and Attractive lines in Kid Gloves.
The New Derby, Two Toned, stitched backs.
Five and eight-button, in all the New Shades.
Six and eight-button length in Suede Musquetair.
ALSO a large assortment Ladies, Misses' and Children's Cashmere, Cloth, Silk, Silk lined Gloves and Mitts.

[illegible]

GREAT

Dissolution Sale

—OF—

[illegible] & CO.,

THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

We have made a change in our business, Mr. M. D. Weidenfeld having retired from our firm. In consequence of which we have inaugurated a

Grand Dissolution Sale,

Having Marked Down our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING

HATS

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

From 25 to 33 Per Cent.

Our purchases were very heavy for this season, and although our sales have been immense, we offer you

Full Lines to Select From.

Remember, this is not a sale of broken lots, but

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Clothing

Of the BEST quality.

Such an opportunity as we now offer occurs very seldom, and it is doubtful if the people of Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana and Idaho will ever again have such a large and well selected stock of Clothing to choose from, at the prices to which our goods are reduced.

First Come, First Served!

People residing in the country can send orders for goods, which will be carefully attended to. Samples with rules for self-measurement sent free. Send address for catalogue.

[illegible] HATTERS & [illegible]
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS
Leather and Saddlery Hardware.
108 and 110 Front St., Portland.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST, ...

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER

Nobody knows of the work it makes
  To keep the home together,
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
  Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to the childish woes
  Which kisses only smother,
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
  Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
  Bestowed on baby brother
Nobody knows of the tender prayer
  Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
  Of loving one another
Nobody knows of the patience sought
  Nobody—only mother

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
  Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
  Nobody knows—but mother

Nobody kneels at the throne above
  To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love
  Nobody can—but mother

—*H. C. Dodge*

THE BROWN SHOAT.

A ROMANCE OF RURAL EVENTS, BY
H. C. [illegible]

[Written for the Oregonian.]

A lean, mean, worthless, rusty brown shoat, belonging to Farmer Christy, started all the trouble. Almost every day that exasperating brute would get into Farmer Astwick's cornfield, and his son Dan could run himself almost to death trying to chase it until it would go out at the hole where it had entered, which he had vainly endeavored to discover by repeated searches. But the cunning pig would not betray its secret. It would gallop through the corn and the adjoining woods tirelessly until he ran it down the fence somewhere, and then it would run through the gap with a snort of triumph and trot off down the road, emitting a series of grunts that sounded to Dan like derisive and insulting chuckles. The next day it would be back in the cornfield again, ready for another circus with Dan.

The young man finally grew so exasperated that he went over to neighbor Christy's house and entered a formal complaint against the shoat. Mr. Christy, an easy, phlegmatic sort of person, expressed his regret for the trespass, but said in a calm, excusing way: "Hogs, you know, will be hogs," an unsympathetic truism that Dan, hot and angry, took offense at, and it caused him to rejoin significantly, "So I see," as he turned away.

For a couple of weeks thereafter Mr. Astwick's cornfield was not troubled. Mr. Christy had penned the brown shoat with some other hogs, securely in a bit of woodland where there was enough "mast" and good grubbing to satisfy any reasonable pig. But the shoat was not a reasonable pig. It still longed for the larcenous luxury of ravaging that forbidden cornfield, and the first day that a careless farm hand who was hunting rails left the bars down for a few minutes, the brown shoat dashed out and galloped straight away to its secret entrance to the land of tabooed delights. That time it suffered. Never before in its young life had it known what such keen suffering was, for Dan Astwick, fairly enraged at seeing it again, set his big mastiff dog to worry it. After a season of wildly confused terror and pain, the wretched shoat got out where the fence was let down for it, however, and wobbled home with a chewed ham, ears slit into ribbons and sore spots everywhere. The mastiff had not in a long time had so much fun, and Dan felt in some manner avenged.

Farmer Astwick did not altogether approve of what had been done, but could not greatly blame his son. He thought it would be best for him to go over and personally remonstrate with Farmer Christy about his shoat, to have it penned up and prevent putting new temptation in the way of Dan and the mastiff. After supper he started out on that errand, and on the way met Farmer Christy coming over to him to complain of the treatment his pig had received. The latter had the first innings. Like most ordinarily placid and even tempered men, when angered at all he was very thoroughly angry, all the way through. No sooner was he within voice range of Farmer Astwick than he burst forth:

"A nice thing that was that your Dan did to-day, wasn't it? I don't know what you may think about it, but I say it's not only inhuman but downright unchristian to treat a poor dumb brute so. Nobody but a gallows bird at heart would do such a thing."

"Hold on there! You've gone quite far enough now. Whatever he may have done, he was aggravated to it, and I guess you'd be pretty likely to do about the same if an ornary hog gave you as much trouble as that shoat did him. I wonder if you consider it neighborly and Christian-like to let such a beast run at large."

"I never intended that it should after I heard about its troubling you. I fenced it in with the drove the very day that Dan complained of it, and how it got out I don't know any more than the dead. Mike, my hired man, says the fence wasn't broken anywhere and the bars were not left down, and none of the rest of the hogs got out."

"Maybe it crawled through between the rails."

"Hardly that, I guess. It's pretty thin, that's a fact, but not quite thin enough for that. It don't seem like as if that shoat would ever fat up."

"Well, I don't wonder at its getting out through your fence when it gets in through mine. I shouldn't wonder if it could climb like a squirrel. Seems as if it must. Dan and I have hunted every yard of our fence and we can't find where it gets in."

"Oh! There must be a hole somewhere. I bet I could find it."

"I'd just bet you a sheep you can't."

"You would, eh? Well, I'll take that bet, and I'll come over about sun-up to-morrow and win that sheep, that is if you nor Dan has found the hole and closed it."

"We haven't, but we've tried to so well that you would save trouble by just bringing that sheep over with you."

After some further chat, in which each man did his best to conceal how angry he really was, the two farmers separated and went their respective ways home. But early the next morning, according to promise, Farmer Christy was on hand to find the hole in the fence that the shoat went through and thereby win one of Farmer Astwick's sheep. The three men went along all the fence that surrounded full twenty-three acres of cornfield and woodland, but were no nearer knowing what the shoat knew about the hole than they were when they started. Christy was chagrined, the elder Astwick sarcastic and Dan triumphant.

Farmer Christy paid his bet, but, prompted by a feeling of spite that he felt ashamed of afterward, did so with the oldest, smallest and mangiest ewe in his flock. Mike had hardly disappeared up the lane with the beast, taking it over to Astwick's, than Mr. Christy had made up his mind that in two or three days he would send a fine wether in place of the ewe, pass off the sending of her as a joke, and show that when he had to pay a bet he paid it handsomely.

When Mike returned he asked:

"What did Mr. Astwick say?"

"Not a wurrud at all, sor, but he just grinned an ugly sort of grin, an' his son Dan spoke up an' says he: 'I wouldn't take $50 for that ewe,' which I thought was quare, sor, for, savin' your prisince, she isn't worth a dollar."

Farmer Christy also thought Dan's valuation excessive, and somehow it made him uneasy, for he could not think that the young man would have rated so high the mere triumph of winning a little wager. Already he scented trouble in the air from the direction of that ewe. The next morning he knew that his presentiments did not deceive him. A neighbor came along, and stopping his team before Farmer Christy's barn, drawlingly inquired of the proprietor, who stood in the door:

"Say, what muss've you'n Astwick been a havin'?"

"Oh, nothin' in particular. Why?"

"Well, that's a mighty funny sort of a show he's got."

"A show! What sort of a show?"

"Why, he's got the measliest lookin' old ewe you ever saw in your life tied by a clothes-line by the side of the road in front of his house an' chalked out big on an old door beside of her a sign, readin', 'The kind of a sheep Christy pays his bets with.'"

The farmer pretended to laugh it off, but there was rage in his heart, for he knew that before night the whole community would be making jokes at his expense. He could do nothing, however, to prevent it. When he looked at the brown shoat that had been the cause of all the trouble he almost felt like setting his own mastiff to worry the vicious little beast. Had it only been just a little fat he would have promptly put it into the meat barrel, the only place where he could feel assured it would never again escape to make more mischief. But it was lean as a board or a thorn, and he had a gloomy foreboding that no amount of corn would ever make it otherwise. Still, he thought he would try, and put it in a pen for the purpose. So he did, but before a week was over the shoat had rooted its way out under the log wall of the pen, and once at liberty went straight into Astwick's cornfield again.

It was its last trespass. Dan's patience, never the greatest in quantity of his various virtues, was at an end, and, having his gun with him when he saw the shoat tearing down the corn and eating the ears wantonly, he at once shot the beast. Then he went over to Farmer Christy, and being still hot with anger, said to him:

"You've turned your hogs into our corn once too often."

"If you say that I have turned my hogs into your corn, you lie," retorted Christy, with equal heat.

"Well, make it hog instead of hogs and I guess I'm about right. And if you were a younger man than you are I'd break your head for calling me a liar."

"Don't let my age stand in the way of your trying it on. I'm man enough yet to handle a cub like you."

"Bah! You're too old to handle anybody. Don't talk foolish. The best thing you can do is to come over and get your brown shoat out of our cornfield."

"Drive it out yourself if you don't want it there."

"I rather guess the shoat will be a little harder to drive this morning than usual."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I mean that I shot the shoat about an hour ago."

"What! Shot the brown shoat! A pure blood Berkshire!"

"Berkshire nothin'. A rank, no good, common ornary wood hog, and nothin' else."

"Dan Astwick, I'll have the law on you. I'll sue you for a hundred dollars damage."

"Go ahead and sue. And dad'll sue you for trespass, and we'll see who comes out best. And don't turn any more hogs into our corn if you don't want them shot. Say, don't you want to buy a ewe to improve your breed of sheep? She's just the same sort of Southdown [illegible] that your brown shoat was a Berkshire."

Farmer Christy was too mad to reply. [illegible] became a church member, and he went into the house.

The threatened cross suits were commenced. But they were not all. Christy vs. Astwick, damages for slander, and The People vs. Christy, a prosecution for the utterance of threats of personal violence to D. Astwick, were also instituted. Friends and neighbors began taking sides in the quarrel. Christy took offense at something in the sermon one Sunday that he thought was meant as a slur on him, and he withdrew from the church, utterly refusing to accept the minister's assurance that he had just got back from a vacation on the Saturday night before that sermon was preached and had not yet heard of the quarrel. Astwick had a new survey made of a boundary line that he said he had had his doubts about for fifteen years, and, finding that Christy's fence was three inches on his land, promptly commenced an action for damages. Christy managed to get hold of a note of Astwick's given to a threshing machine builder and put it in the hands of his lawyer for collection with instructions to sue on it at once.

[illegible] community [illegible] over the bitter war between the neighbors and former old friends, and it seemed to enjoy its daily new developments as affording something to break the monotony of rural existence, and give an interesting topic for conversation. The lawyers were delighted, of course, and encouraged the antagonists enthusiastically.

But two persons in all the country were intensely and unqualifiedly disgusted with the entire proceedings. They were Astwick's pretty daughter Rose and Christy's son Robert. They were very much in love with each other, and until these troubles began their prospective union was regarded with the heartiest favor by their parents. But since the brown shoat came on the field of action all was changed. Rose was sternly ordered to never again even speak to the old scoundrel's whelp, and Robert was enjoined, under pain of being kicked out and disowned, from having anything more to do with that good-for-nothing minx. Nevertheless, the young folks managed to meet occasionally for the exchange of their laments over the present condition of affairs and mutual assurances of eternal fidelity. Robert declared he believed that when the rest of the devil-possessed swine ran down into the sea and perished that brown shoat escaped from the drove and had been making mischief ever since, but it stood to reason that the shoat being dead its works should die with it, and he clamored loudly, but in vain, for peace.

So matters stood when Farmer Christy acceded to the urgent solicitations of his fellow citizens, as the customary phrase runs, and became a candidate for nomination to the shrievalty. It had long been his ambition to be sheriff, and never had he wished it more than since he hoped to get a judgment on that note of Farmer Astwick's. The slate had all been made out in advance by the local managers of the party, according to time-honored precedent, and the delegates to the county convention nominated him by acclamation unanimously. As may readily be conceived, Farmer Astwick was not a delegate. In fact he belonged to the opposition party.

Farmer Christy worried much mentally in advance over his speech in acceptance of the honor conferred upon him. He had thought out two or three real good ringing speeches at night in bed, but they always slipped from his memory the next day, and when he faced the convention to speak he was in reality quite as unprepared as he said he was. He had never heard any orators except the sermons to which he had listened pretty nearly every Sunday since he was a boy, and the only public speaking he had done was in class and experience meetings, and not much of that. Consequently it was not strange that he should have attempted to lay out his speech to the convention on something of the general lines of a sermon. "Many are called, but few are chosen," occurred to him as a good text to start in with, [illegible] but it didn't seem to him [illegible] and it would probably be better for him to just sail in without any [illegible], which he did. But when [illegible] he could not help drifting into [illegible], and in speaking of the duty of officials to protect the interests of the humblest and poorest of the community as well as the richest, he lugged in the parable of the unjust steward and the touching story of the rich man who took the poor man's ewe lamb. That was a most unfortunate allusion, for Farmer Astwick heard of it, and at his instigation—and indeed at his expense—the local opposition paper came out the next week with a rough but taking cartoon. It was a picture of an amazingly wretched looking sheep, beneath a sign, "The kind of a sheep Christy pays his debts with," and under it the inscription "The Poor Man's Ewe Lamb." That revived the memory of the old joke, and the farmers all about, irrespective of party, roared with laughter, the hit being just of the sort that they could comprehend and appreciate. Farmer Christy found himself in danger of being laughed out of the field, and began to wish secretly but heartily that no brown shoat had ever come between him and his artistic former friend.

Just about this time the financial cloud that had long been lowering over the head of Bill Slumley burst, and the storm descended upon him in the form of a sheriff's sale, or "vendue," as such affairs are generally styled in the country. A vendue is an event that nobody wants to miss in the rural districts. The bucolic mind has a morbid yearning for a "vendoo," as it would also have were the opportunity afforded to attend a post mortem on a neighbor to see him opened and learn what sort of works he had inside of him. The vendue is of the nature of a post mortem. It mercilessly lays bare the poverty of the [illegible] the poor wretch who is being sold out [illegible] struggle with fate until his end—financially. [illegible] little pity for him, but there is far more curiosity. And there is also a hope for bargains. His belongings [illegible] will certainly be sold for but a tithe of [illegible] little they are worth.

When the auctioneer had finished crying off the few worn and battered utensils in the kitchen he led the crowd into the front room, where most of the remaining portable effects of the Slumley family were gathered. Then Mrs. Slumley glided down into the kitchen from the garret, where she had been hiding from the [illegible] of her neighbors [illegible]. She seemed to be listening for something. The hard [illegible] of the auctioneer's voice, his coarse jokes and the laughter of the people [illegible] her ears. Presently she started up, went to the door [illegible] and peered through the crack. The auctioneer was calling the little [illegible] which her baby had died in. Softly she closed the door, staggered back to her chair and sank down upon it, sobbing.

Bill Slumley sat on the step at the door of the kitchen chewing a straw. He was not a bad sort of fellow, but just lifeless. If some stronger and better [illegible] than he had always been near to tell him what to do he would have lived and got through life well enough. But having to steer his own course he simply drifted, and things that drift inevitably go down the stream, lower and lower, until the ocean, which in the [illegible] of man is called financial ruin, swallows them up. In a dumb way he felt the pain of his situation [illegible]. At last the worst [illegible] he felt would [illegible].

The auctioneer, followed by the crowd, went out into the barnyard. He was going to sell the lean old mare, the bony cow and her awkward, big-kneed calf, who [illegible] stood the wrong way, a pig that had almost starved to death in the fattening pen, the wagon that needed nothing but a new body and new running gear to be a good serviceable vehicle, a few rusty and worn out farming implements and some cattle. Slumley thought of getting up and going into the house, but nothing occurred at the moment of sufficiently decided [illegible] to install the thought into action for him, so he sat still and looked on.

When the [illegible] through the country years ago Slumley had been one of its victims. He had [illegible] a row of the plants on the [illegible] side of his barn [illegible] and by this time [illegible] up [illegible]. [illegible] proceeding. [illegible] Christy [illegible] Alderman [illegible] between Alderman and Dan [illegible] of what [illegible]. He [illegible] bolted with laughter at his funny [illegible].

Slumley got up in disgust, went into the kitchen and seated himself by the hearth opposite his weeping wife. [illegible]

[illegible] the front [illegible] slowly.

He [illegible] suddenly surprised to see men come tumbling over the barnyard fence as if they had been spouted out of a volcano. He wondered why, if they were in such a hurry, they did not open the gate, but then remembered that its lower hinge was gone, and an old shovel plow was jammed under it to keep it fast, and it was not easy to get open. But why were they hurrying out? He soon learned.

Teddy McCann, [illegible] red headed [illegible] on an inquisitive [illegible] through the premises, little knowing the mischief he was springing, had thrown open the door of the back stable, and Slumley's bull [illegible] came bounding out. There was a [illegible] yell of alarm from fifty throats, for the reputation of that bull was [illegible], and then fury flew in all directions that promised safety. Some scrambled like cats up to the haymow of the barn, others darted into the house, but the major portion went over the fence like squirrels. The auctioneer dived under the barn, where he had a brief but exciting and painful interview with Slumley's dog—and Teddy, with the look of [illegible] himself behind the fully opened door, where the bull never noticed him.

The bull stood for a moment as if [illegible] by the unbounded possibilities of enjoyment in tossing people. He saw a pair of fat legs twinkle nimbly over the top of a hog pen, built breast high of heavy logs, in one corner of the barnyard, and he saw another man making a wild rush for that avenue of safety, and after the latter he charged savagely. Fortunately he had delayed an instant too long, and his big horns missed by a [illegible] the rear of [illegible] Christy, who flung himself safely over the logs into the pen where Farmer Astwick had preceded him. It would both felt that [illegible] to laugh and too far for them [illegible] and the [illegible] then [illegible] chance. The bull looked about him in surprise and manifest disgust. He could not get at them, and all the other beautiful opportunities of [illegible] had fled.

When Christy [illegible] over the top log into the pen [illegible] he noticed who was there already. [illegible] consumed close [illegible]. [illegible] But Farmer Astwick's [illegible] compelled him to blurt out [illegible] not on speaking terms with his neighbor.

"Are you ready [illegible]"

"[illegible] out [illegible]"

There was a little awkward silence between them, then Astwick, with a merry twinkle in his eye, pointed to the gaunt, long-nosed, thin-legged, starved pig snorting in one corner of the pen and remarked: "I wonder if that's a Berkshire, Jim."

Christy giggled. The ice was broken. In a moment more, without either knowing which had first offered his hand, the two old friends were laughing together and shaking hands heartily.

"Let bygones be bygones, Jack."

"Forever, Jim. Life is too short for grudges."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE

BY MARION HARLAND.

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BREAKFAST.
Oatmeal Porridge.
Codfish Omelette.
Southern Batter Bread.
Potato Loaves.
Cold Bread.
Fruit.
Tea. Coffee.

CODFISH OMELETTE.—One cup of "picked" salt cod which has been soaked, boiled and allowed to get cold, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter rubbed in one of flour, seven eggs, beaten light, pepper and minced parsley, seven rounds of crustless toast, dipped in boiling water, then buttered. Heat the milk, stir in the floured butter, pepper, parsley and minced fish. Take from the fire after two minutes' cooking, add the eggs quickly and pour into a frying pan in which is hissing a spoonful of butter, shake and stir until the mixture begins to form at the edges, when heap on the buttered toast bread on a hot dish. Serve hot.

SOUTHERN BATTER BREAD.—Three cups of Indian meal, half cup of boiled rice (cold), one pint of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, one cupful of buttermilk, or sour milk, one tablespoonful of lard, one even teaspoonful of soda. Sift salt, soda and meal together twice, wet up with hot water and beat in the lard and rice. Now whip in the beaten eggs, lastly the sour milk, and bake in a shallow tin or pie plate. This is best when made with Southern cornmeal.

POTATO LOAVES.—Work cold mashed potatoes soft with a little butter and the yolks of one or two eggs, say one yolk to each cupful; season with pepper and salt and make into neat loaves, flouring your hands to enable you to handle the paste. Do not get it too stiff. Flour well, lay a little distance apart in a hot dripping pan and brown quickly. As a crust forms upon them wash with beaten white of egg to glaze the tops. Slip a spatula under them and transfer to a hot dish.

LUNCHEON.
Fried Tripe.
Stuffed Eggs.
Bread and Butter.
Crackers and Cheese.
Tea Cakes.
Chocolate.

FRIED TRIPE.—Cut cold boiled tripe into pieces three inches square and lay them for half an hour in a mixture of salad oil, a tablespoonful; twice as much vinegar, a little salt and pepper; roll in salted flour or in cracker crumbs and fry in hot dripping or lard. Drain off the grease and dish.

BAKED EGGS.—Soak a cupful of bread crumbs in half a cupful of hot milk for twenty minutes, stir in a teaspoonful of butter, the yolk of an egg, a tablespoonful of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of savory broth, a little minced onion and a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Pour the mixture into a neat pie plate and set, covered, in a quick oven. In six minutes lift the cover, break as many eggs on the bubbling surface as the dish will hold, sift fine crumbs on top and leave in the oven for three minutes longer. Serve in the dish.

TEA CAKES.—A quart of prepared flour, an even cupful of butter, four eggs, half teaspoonful of nutmeg or mace, half cupful of raisins, one heaping cupful of sugar. Beat eggs light, stir sugar and butter to a cream and put with the nutmeg. Mix well together, wash in the sifted flour till you have a good paste. Roll into a sheet less than a quarter of an inch thick, cut into round cakes, bury a raisin in the center of each and bake in a brisk oven. [illegible] Do not let them get too brown in the oven.

DINNER.
Potato Puree.
Larded Pike.
Veal and Ham Cutlets.
Creamed Turnips.
Potato Souffle.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Baked Roly-poly.
Hard Sauce.
Fruits. Nuts. Coffee.

POTATO PUREE.—Three cups of mashed potatoes, one small onion, two large tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in one of flour, two quarts of boiling water, two eggs, two stalks of celery chopped, one cup of hot milk, one tablespoonful finely cut parsley, salt and pepper. Put potato, onion (chopped) and celery with the hot water over the fire, season and cook gently half an hour, stirring often to prevent scorching, strain and rub through a colander, return to the kettle with the parsley and floured butter and stir to a simmering boil; heat in another vessel the milk, turn upon the beaten eggs, mix well, add to the contents of the soup kettle, stir over the fire for one minute and pour into the tureen.

LARDED PIKE.—Clean and wash the fish, make incisions crosswise in the sides and put into each, well imbedded, a strip of solid fat salt pork; lay in a dripping pan, pour over it a cupful of boiling water and bake, covered, half an hour, basting often with the liquor in the pan; remove the cover, wash over with a mixture of butter, lemon juice and seasoned tomato juice; repeat this at intervals of five minutes until the fish is tender and nicely browned. Lift carefully to a hot water dish, strain the gravy, thicken with browned flour, boil up, add half a glass of claret and serve in a boat. Pass the potato souffle with the fish.

Red snapper may be cooked in the same way.

VEAL AND HAM CUTLETS.—Cut enough veal cutlets to make a good dish and a like number of slices of cold boiled ham. Corned ham is best. Dip both in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs mixed with salt, pepper, finely cut parsley and a dust of nutmeg. Fry in boiling dripping or lard, drain and arrange in alternate slices of veal and ham on a hot dish. Garnish with cresses.

CREAMED TURNIPS.—Peel, lay in cold water for half an hour and cook tender and fast in hot, salted water, drain, pressing well, put into a clean tin or porcelain saucepan, and beat smooth over the fire with a wooden spoon (never an iron one), mixing in as you go on, a good spoonful of butter and three spoonfuls of milk or cream, season with pepper and salt. The lumps should be rubbed out and the turnips be a smooth puree.

POTATO SOUFFLE.—Beat two cupfuls of hot mashed potato, light and soft, with warm milk and a little butter, add the yolks of three eggs, pepper and salt and turn into a greased pudding dish, set in the oven until it begins to brown, spread with a meringue of the whites whipped stiff with a little salt and pepper, drop tiny bits of butter on the top, and when this has colored slightly take from the oven. Serve at once, before it falls.

STEWED TOMATOES.—To a can of tomatoes allow a teaspoonful of minced onion, as much white sugar, salt and pepper to taste, a tablespoonful of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of fine crumbs. Stew fast for twenty minutes and rub through a hot colander into a deep, covered dish. This is a decided improvement on the usual style of stewing tomatoes.

BAKED ROLY POLY.—One quart of prepared flour, two full tablespoonfuls of lard, two cups of milk, yolk of an egg, one teaspoonful of salt, a large cup of jam, marmalade, or canned (and strained) berries, well sweetened. Sift flour and salt together, beat the yolk light and stir into the milk, chop up the shortening into the flour until well incorporated, wet the flour with the milk into a good dough, roll out half an inch thick, spread with the fruit and roll up closely, pinch the outer edges together and lay the roll, the joined sides downward, in a floured baking pan, bake until browned, wash over with whipped white of egg and send to table. Eat with hard sauce.

HARD SAUCE.—One large cup of powdered sugar, whipped to a cream with two tablespoonfuls of butter, one great spoonful of currant jelly, beaten in well, as much cinnamon as will lie on a half dime. When mixed heap on a saucer or glass dish and set in a cold place to harden.

ANCIENT ALBION

The Changed Aspect Since the Days of Robber Barons

Chambers' Journal.

The British islands were formerly covered with vast forests. Robber bands at one time infested the woods, of whom Robin Hood of Sherwood forest is the most noted. A continually increasing population and the advancement of science have changed the aspect; these places have now become the abodes of peaceful, civilized and friendly men; the desert and impenetrable forests are changed into marts of industry, cultivated fields, rich gardens and magnificent cities. The towns and cities of the Britons were generally built in valleys, upon the margin of a stream or river, for the convenience of water and security from winds. Surrounded by impervious woods and secured by a rampart and fosse, they were sufficiently strong to resist the ordinary attacks of their enemies. The Roman soldiers were as much accustomed to the use of the plow as the shield, and were as industrious in peace as they were brave in war. When they had fixed their camps they availed themselves of the advantages the surrounding country presented in order to secure to themselves the necessary supplies. Woods were cut down, the ground cleared and plowed up, and roads were constructed from station to station to facilitate the conveyance of goods and collect their forces together with more ease and expedition on any sudden emergency. The Roman custom of grazing in Italy was adopted in the remotest parts of their widely-extended empire. The dry ground of the hills and the moist meadows of the vale were successively the pasture of their flocks and herds. During the summer they confined them to the marshes and low grounds, and on the approach of winter they drove them up to the hills. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the forests of oak and beech reared large numbers of sheep and swine, and in the rich pastures and open downs of the South and West.

WINTER SCHOOLS OF SLANG

What our Public Schools have not Yet Succeeded in Doing

T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

How shall we teach our children to speak good English? If their parents speak it—which is not certain—they can oversee their children when with them in the country or by the seashore. The slang they will then pick up will be only sea slang, the inaccuracies they will gather will be only rusticities, and these will fall off from them when removed from the scene where such things prevail. But winter will take the children in a measure from their parents and put them under the influence of the school, of the public library, of society, and no matter how careful the parents may be, the slang-making influence will set in. It is a curious fact that no mere school system has yet succeeded in making children speak good English; probably because this must be done chiefly through the ear, and so many teachers err themselves or do not exert enough of positive influence to overcome the slovenly habits the children bring from home. Mr. Howells declares that many Harvard graduates say "I don't know as," and though I suppose the standard there is as high as anywhere, there is no doubt that this is true. It is a melancholy fact, but I have myself heard a Harvard professor say "We was" in his class room, and probably the best institution in the land is not free from these blemishes. How many teachers of public or private schools can be guaranteed against saying, in moments of extreme familiarity, "I done it," or using "I come" as a past tense? How many can steer their way with habitual accuracy between "set" and "sat"? Yet these are not scholastic refinements, but matters of good breeding. Any person erring in these simple matters is like one who eats with his knife or tilts his chair in company; he classes himself at once among those who have to be apologized for, who have to be accepted after some explanation. And even where the teacher is unexceptionable the intimate society of school or college not merely coins slang and keeps it in motion, but communicates inelegancies of speech from one to another like measles or the whooping cough.

American books for children, at least since Miss Alcott's day, are realistic; the boys and girls talk as they talk in real life, and the temptation is, for the sake of fun, even to overstate the colloquialism. The other day when a certain little girl of [illegible] threw a bombshell into a quiet household, by ejaculating, "Dear me suz!" it led to an immediate investigation, there being nobody within ten miles to be identified as the origin of that very unpleasant expletive. The source of this very verbal dynamite was soon found to be a very amusing set of children's books that had been given her on her birthday, and had been read aloud for her improvement.

In this little series, of which the scene is laid in the well bred city of Portland, Me., four different children say repeatedly, "Dear suz" and "Dear me suz," and how can an innocent little reader help borrowing a phrase so novel? In this case the parents of the child are represented as being people of some education, and is this really a bit of realism? or, if so, is it necessary to carry realism so far? Granting that it is well enough, as realism, for the little New England children to "guess," and for the small Western cousin, a boy, to say, "The doctors they have East ain't no account," why should not the parents and uncles and aunts be a little more presentable as to vocabulary? The favorite aunt, who is uniformly described as very charming and as marrying a lawyer who is also a colonel—the books being written during the war period—says "What think now" and "What say to a flying horse," instead of "What do you think?" and "What do you say?" The uncle, a lawyer and a prospective general, says, "Dear knows there is need enough of more ambition in our schools." It seems clear that there is a middle ground. It is very desirable that books for young people should paint society and life as they are, yet it is worth while to err a little on the side of good breeding and good manners, and to keep up, instead of letting down, the standard of daily speech.

GRANT'S LAST REVIEW

Cleveland Leader.

I heard last night the story of Gen. Grant's last review in Washington, and I think it was the last review of his life. It was a few months before his death. He was the grand commander of an organization here composed of old veterans and known as the Boys in Blue. This organization met during his last visit here and they invited him to be present. There was a full attendance of the veterans and their wives, and they were having a jovial time when Gen. Grant arrived with Gen. Edward Beale. Maj. J. J. Noah presided over the meeting. He received Grant as he came in. The general was not feeling well, and he looked upon the large assembly with dismay. He saw the enthusiastic spirit which animated them and he feared he would be shaken to pieces. He had but a few moments to stay, and he was much troubled as to how to get away from the crowd. Major Noah introduced the general in a thrilling speech, and he [illegible] the audience in hand. He told them that they might be looking on Grant for the last time, and that the general wanted to take each of them by the hand and bid them one and all God speed before he left. He then organized the company into ranks and had them come one by one and shake hands with the great general. He described the scene to me last night, and the tears stood in his eyes as he told it.

"It was," said he, "the most affecting sight I have ever witnessed. Many of the veterans had one arm gone, some the left and others the right, and Grant had to be continually changing hands, in order to suit himself to the occasion. Some hobbled up on crutches, and others lifted up their sleeveless arms and gave Grant the stump or the coat sleeve to shake. Some of those who had no arms at all Gen. Grant grasped about the waist and said a pleasant word as they passed by. Among the last was an old lady in widow's weeds, with misery written all over her fine features. She came up slowly and I presented her in a word to Gen. Grant: 'This is Mrs. Chisholm, the widow of the man who was so cruelly killed during the latter part of your administration.'

"Gen. Grant put forth his hand and the sad faced widow grasped it. They stood looking into each other's eyes for full thirty seconds, and Gen. Grant's eyes filled with tears as he did so. He seemed," said Maj. Noah, "to be looking beyond her and to feel to the full all the misery and sorrow which the massacre had caused her. The hearts of both were too full to speak. There was only a long pressure of the hands, and the widow passed on. As she got by, Grant turned to look at her, and found that she had also involuntarily turned her head in his direction."

After the hand shaking was over three times three cheers were given in Grant's honor, and he left for the house of Gen. Beale, and a few days more left Washington never to return.

PRESS PITH

Female voters in Vermont are required to own $500 worth of property. That's easy enough. A sealskin sacque and one pair of silk stockings will about average it.—Boston Globe.

The tears shed for Spies and his gang should be utilized to keep green seven graves that are soon to be placed to the credit of law and order.—Omaha Herald.

Kate Field says she is tired of the world and "would like to live apart from the fashionable bustle." Why don't you take it off, then, Kate, and give it to the hired girl?—Minneapolis Tribune.

"Papa is so kind," said Miss [illegible]; "he took us all to Europe last summer, and as for shopping expenses, he gives me [illegible] at all the stores and never grumbles at the bills. Dear papa!"—Bob Burdette.

Tramp (to gentleman in city hall park)—Will you kindly allow me to glance at your paper for a moment, sir? I am anxious to see the weather predictions. Gentleman (handing him the paper)—Certainly. Are you interested in the weather? Tramp—Yes, sir. I live principally on wind, and I want to find out what I'm to have for dinner to-day.—Life.

Mr. Minks—"I met an old schoolmate to-day for the first time in forty years, and we had a grand talk about old times." Mrs. Minks—"It was a man, I suppose?" "O, yes, and as long as I've lived I never saw such a perfect example of contentment and earthly happiness as he is." "Did he marry any one I know?" "No, he never married."—Omaha World.

Wife—Let's go down and see Liberty to-day. Husband—No, I don't want to. Wife—You don't want to see that grand emblem of the nineteenth century that signalizes the time when every free born American can do as he pleases? Husband—No. Wife—Well, if you don't go down there with me to-day there'll be trouble in this household, that's all.—Tid Bits.

Bagley (who has just been introduced)—Col. Trump of the Hogtown *Howler*? Happy to meet you. My wife sent several poems to the *Howler* in early years. They never appeared, I believe. Col. Trump—Possibly not. You see, I am compelled to send back or destroy interesting matter every day. I receive so much. Bagley—Indeed! Why don't you put some of it in the *Howler* occasionally?—Philadelphia Call.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Magnitude of their Armies—Their Military Systems Contrasted—The Great Lesson of the Last War.

London Telegraph.

Germany and France recruit their armies by the law of general service. Every able-bodied man, with rare exceptions, is bound to place his time, his strength and his life at the command of his country. Thus it would seem that the nation which has the largest population must have the largest army. But there is a limit imposed by the strain caused by taking away so vast a proportion of the manhood of the country for unproductive purposes. Thus it happens that the whole body of available youths is never really taken when they come of age. The laws bind the hands of war ministers, who are not allowed to have more than a certain number actually serving at any time with the peace army. The dogged work and admirable administration of the German war office make themselves felt here, and enable the officers to train soldiers in a shorter time than the French have hitherto succeeded in doing. The Germans take three years as their term of service, the French five years. Both terms are, however, generally shorter in reality than in theory, and the German minister of war, dismissing a large proportion of the army every year after the autumn maneuvers, picks up many who would otherwise escape training, and gives them as much preparation as may be in the time. The shortness of service and this method of training extra men enables Germany to keep up a smaller peace army than France, and yet to pass as many, or even more, men through the military mill. The German peace army only amounts to [illegible] rank and file, the French to about [illegible]. But, on the other hand, the Germans call up every year about [illegible] young men for service, the French for their five years' service, which [illegible] is with them full training, only about [illegible]. Again, the German troops have, from the beginning to the end of their service, the more systematic training, for it has constantly happened that French ministers of war have had to send many men back to the country on furlough, because the money granted for the year would not hold out. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to say how many men the French army has in its ranks at any given time. But the German system really trains all the men it pretends to, and there can be no doubt that the German reserve which would be called up for war are better trained than the French, though nominally the time they have served in the ranks has been much shorter. If—perhaps we ought rather to say when—hostilities break out, the two armies will act in the same way, to all outward appearance. Both are organized in a number of army corps, irrespective of troops for home defense, lines of communication, and so on. France has eighteen such army corps, besides the forces in Algeria and Tunis. Germany has eighteen corps, also two of them, namely, the Guards and the Eleventh corps, being exceptionally strong.

Speaking generally, each army corps, either French or German, is quartered in a certain district, and at once draws to itself the reserves in the district to bring the various regiments to war strength. But there is this difference, that in Germany each corps has been recruited originally from the district in which it always remains, so that the reserve men come back, as it were, to an old home when they rejoin, whereas every French corps is composed of men recruited from all France, so that on an average less than an eighteenth of the reserve men have had their training in the corps to which they are called. Any German unit, from company to army corps, may be considered as a family, with the same esprit de corps, the same methods of speech and the same local traditions. In the French army, of two men standing next each other in the ranks, one may be a Breton and the other a red republican from Marseilles. Surely something is thus lost of the complicated ties which go to make up good comradeship. Of cavalry Germany has ninety-three regiments, numbering some sixty-seven thousand of all ranks, and France, excluding seven regiments in Africa, which would not be available at first, seventy regiments with about [illegible],000 of all ranks. This cavalry is always kept up to practically war strength, and huge masses of horsemen could, and probably would, be hurled across the frontier before a single infantry division was mobilized. That is the chief lesson taught by late campaigns. We may expect to see in the next war either terrible shocks of cavalry almost immediately after the declaration of hostilities, or, if the masses do not meet, then such a harrying of frontier districts, breaking up of roads, bridges, railways and telegraphs, and such general confusion as has never been known in the history of war. If we look to the actual numbers of trained men, Germany can count for her active army, with its reserve, about [illegible] men, which the landwehr and one-year volunteers will bring up to more than [illegible], while the landsturm, which was reorganized a few years ago, and old one-year volunteers will add considerably more than another million, all these men having passed through training. We have not even done yet, for behind these are still other forces in the way of less trained men for depots and affiliated landsturm, bringing the total force wholly or partially instructed and placed by the law in the hands of the war minister to upward of [illegible]. There are 340 batteries of six guns each, or 2,040 guns. On the other hand, the French claim to have 2,000,000 of men completely trained—but this is doubtful, as before shown—and 1,000,000 more of men liable by law, but either slightly trained or not at all. The French field artillery, however, is superior to the German both in number of guns and power of the individual pieces. There are no less than [illegible] guns actually organized in batteries and divided among the nineteen army corps, and including twelve extra batteries in Algeria and Tunis. The reorganization of the artillery alone has during the past fifteen years cost for new armaments, etc., about thirty millions sterling.

These enormous figures represent on either side the result of the efforts which have been made since 1871—efforts that have strained the resources of Germany and have brought France to a state of indebtedness unparalleled in the history of the world. There has also been going on during the same time a profound study of the great work of mobilization. But again there is a difference. Germany has proved her system more than once, and the improvements she has made are not doubtful. Her war office has acted on knowledge and experience. The French system is, on the contrary, brand new. It is an immense weapon, but, like Saul's sword when offered to David, it has not been proved.

A "BURNING" QUESTION

The Andover Controversy, the American Board and the Heathen

New York Times.

The sharp controversy in the Congregational church concerning the destiny of unenlightened heathen and the rejection of certain missionaries by the American board who do not believe that the heathen are all in hell and going there, did not end when a compromise resolution was unanimously adopted at the Des Moines meeting. It has been kept alive and embittered by the "friendly" prosecution of the Andover professors for breach of trust, and by the recent declarations of the venerable Dr. Mark Hopkins and the Hon. Alpheus Hardy. A Boston newspaper urges Dr. Dexter and his associates to "let the Andover prosecution drop," because "the spirit of revolt which is growing up in the church as a result of the narrow policy of the American board is spreading so rapidly as to cause great alarm even among the ultra-conservatives."

The Hon. Alpheus Hardy has been a member of the American board's prudential committee for twenty-nine years. When the meeting was held at Des Moines he was chairman of the committee, and for some years he had held that office. It was well known that he had opposed the committee's rejection of certain applicants who were unsatisfactory because they did not believe that all heathen who die without a knowledge of the Christian religion begin at once to suffer endless torture. With the Hon. Joseph A. Ropes and the senior secretary of the board he voted against a majority of the committee when it was decided that the Rev. Robert A. Hume—a faithful missionary of twelve years' experience—should not be allowed to return to his field of labor in India for the sole reason that he agreed with the rejected applicants. At the Des Moines meeting Mr. Hardy resigned, and at the same time Prof. Smyth of Andover was dropped from the committee, which was reconstructed so as to present a solid front against the probation idea. The convention saw, as one of its committees reported, that the loss of Mr. Hardy "took away a tower of strength." He was urged by a resolution, unanimously passed, to accept a re-election and was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Hardy has since refused to accept this re-election, and his letter of refusal is given to the public by Dr. Mark Hopkins, president of the American Board, in company with a long letter of his own.

When the so-called heresy of a probation for unenlightened heathen first excited the opposition of the prudential committee and certain ministers of the old school, it was urged by them that its adoption or a failure to exclude it from the mission field would "cut the nerve of missions." If missionaries holding the obnoxious views should be sent out by the board, contributors who had been very generous would, it was asserted, withhold their donations, and the missionary work would die out for want of money and men. But [illegible] that those who went [illegible] field were the very men who [illegible] so-called heresy [illegible] board is in danger of [illegible] because it has allowed [illegible] ing heathen, but because [illegible] als out, for the [illegible] men as Mr. Hardy is a [illegible]

What would happen if [illegible] turned over to [illegible] experience of Mr. Stoddard [illegible] Andover, the leader of a [illegible] desired to become [illegible] the 22d ult. he was ordained [illegible] council as pastor of a [illegible] His views concerning [illegible] caused only one dissenting [illegible] is qualified to preach to [illegible] but not, in the opinion of the [illegible] fitted to work for the [illegible] are going to endless [illegible] sionaries do not enlighten them.

ENGLISH, YOU [illegible]

The British Dialect, Pronunciation [illegible] Traveling.

San Francisco [illegible]

In England pantaloons are [illegible] never pants, suspenders are [illegible] sackcoat is a jacket, an [illegible] a vest, and a vest a waistcoat [illegible] the by, a wescut. The game of [illegible] nishes some curious variances [illegible] shot is called a stroke, a [illegible] carom a canon. Then crackers [illegible] and biscuits rolls. Crackers [illegible] what are called snapping [illegible] Syrup and molasses are both [illegible] a pie (of fruit) is a tart, a [illegible] basin, a stoop is a porch and [illegible] picture is a jug, and a [illegible] ers a cane is a walking-stick [illegible] greatcoat, a check-rein a [illegible] are never called lines, and a [illegible] called a driver. Every [illegible] a fruit store is a fruiterer's [illegible] ware an ironmonger's, a dry [illegible] draper's or haberdasher's, a [illegible] chemists, a vegetable store a [illegible] coal is invariably called [illegible] thread, cotton, and a spool a [illegible] is never called a Prince Albert [illegible] a stovepipe. Rare meat is [illegible] and the stubbs of a check book [illegible] foils. Sleeve-buttons are [illegible] cuffs wristbands. Mush is [illegible] horse is a jibbing horse, and [illegible] cigar store is a tobacconist's [illegible] are beet-root; the german [illegible] called cotillon. A stem-winder [illegible] watch, and beer (at bars) [illegible] in this I except lager beer, which [illegible] great vogue in England. The [illegible] differs wonderfully. Railroad [illegible] track is the line and the rails [illegible] cars are the train; to switch is to [illegible] out is a siding; a locomotive is [illegible] gine, an engineer a driver, and [illegible] stoker. The conductor is the guard [illegible] riage, baggage, luggage; a [illegible] a luggage van, and a [illegible] goods train. A depot is a [illegible] a station, and a switch-tender [illegible] or signal man. Sick is [illegible] sick in England means seasick. A [illegible] person is never called clever [illegible] son ever called smart. Smart in [illegible] means well and neatly dressed [illegible] also applied to what is well and [illegible] in fashionable life. Smart [illegible] riage are frequent expressions [illegible] plain. Now for a few [illegible] The following words are always [illegible] Labour, neighbour, honour, [illegible] etc. The only exception is [illegible] n is dropped. Check (bank) is [illegible] and the plural of scarf, scarves.

The manner of taking a railway [illegible] gland is peculiar to England. [illegible] "booking" office, by which [illegible] office is called, and say you [illegible] London to Leeds, you say: "One [illegible] Leeds." That is to say you want [illegible] ticket for a journey to Leeds [illegible] course, alter this class to [illegible] "third," if you so wish, and [illegible] three, or any number according [illegible] of tickets you want. If you [illegible] ticket you simply say return [illegible] In taking a ticket to London [illegible] London. I don't suppose there is [illegible] would more quickly disclose [illegible] that. Every railway line [illegible] has a terminal station known [illegible] name. Thus the Southwestern [illegible] the Northwestern Euston, the [illegible] Pancras," the Southeastern "[illegible] the London, Brighton and South[illegible] for a," and the Great Western [illegible] So that when you ask for your [illegible] say "Waterloo," "St. Pancras," [illegible] London. Cabmen only need the [illegible] station to know where to drive [illegible] "Victoria," "Paddington," or any [illegible] may wish to go to, and that's [illegible] wants.

GAMBETTA'S POWER.

With an Anecdote Showing the [illegible] Breeding.

Mme. Adam in Harper's Magazine.

The great force of Gambetta lay in [illegible] of translating currents of opinion [illegible] which had no real value in [illegible] rate a value which they soon [illegible] the moment calmed each one's [illegible] and were the exact expression of [illegible] of all. His speech in defense of [illegible] which caused so much emotion [illegible] admirably and so completely the [illegible] the general conscience of France [illegible] exceptional if we read it over [illegible] can feel it in the vibration of a [illegible] ers made to vibrate. Between [illegible] public opinion, so far as he [illegible] to opinion and did not [illegible] press it, there was an [illegible] ary sympathetic communication [illegible] back one hundred-fold what he [illegible] it, satisfying it just in the degree [illegible] wished to be satisfied. He was the [illegible] democratic orator. Often have I [illegible] the time when we were intimate [illegible] reflections, question, grew [illegible] provoke contradiction, exercise [illegible] our little circle as if he were [illegible] pulse of opinion, just as formerly [illegible] exercise himself in the midst of his [illegible] that he might judge the resources [illegible] quence. But in the presence of [illegible] an assembly, whatever his [illegible] might be, his mind would catch [illegible] ous facility, the general tendency [illegible] his audience, and there would [illegible] his mind, as it were, a [illegible] formation of a sublimated [illegible] elements. How could he fail to [illegible] tention of those to whom he [illegible] thoughts, strengthened, [illegible] with superb flights of eloquence.

Before our departure for the [illegible] note to Gambetta inviting him to [illegible] imagined, as he afterwards told us [illegible] coming to the table of a literary [illegible] stocking, and so he arrived [illegible] those costumes that one [illegible] for want of something [illegible] neither a frock coat nor a jacket [illegible] between a pilot-coat and an over[illegible] subject to bronchitis he wore a [illegible] shirt, on which he had pinned a [illegible] cuffs, but the flannel was visible [illegible] and he pushed back the [illegible] an ease that betrayed long habit.

Adam and our friends were all [illegible] dress, and I in a decollete gown [illegible] betta looked at us with [illegible] Pelletan, who knew him [illegible] comer to me. Adam was [illegible] room. Gambetta apologized for not [illegible] dress coat. "I never wear one [illegible] I had known—"

"You would not have come, [illegible] is very unamiable on your part," [illegible] laughing.

Pelletan, with his usual kindness [illegible] "Madame Adam prefers that her [illegible] not come to her house in [illegible]

However, the appearance of the [illegible] strated the contrary. In [illegible] everybody is embarrassed [illegible] de Lasteyrie, a "Lafayette [illegible] generally so kind, said to me [illegible] frock-coat I can admit—yes [illegible] far as—that."

It was Lasteyrie's arm which [illegible] taken to go to dinner, and I [illegible] my dear friend, the only [illegible] that at my table is to give [illegible] is you, whom I deprive [illegible] me."

He put on his air of a [illegible] answered: "You are [illegible] must be done. We shall [illegible] the man thus, and we shall [illegible] and if he has anything [illegible] him."

I took Gambetta's arm [illegible] ishment, and I placed him [illegible] while Jules de Lasteyrie [illegible]

Hardly had we taken [illegible] betta leaned toward [illegible] "Madame, I shall never [illegible] this manner."

* * * * * A discovery [illegible] stricture of the urethra [illegible] to those of large [illegible] proved methods [illegible] and permanent [illegible] Pamphlet, [illegible] World's Dispensary [illegible] street, Buffalo [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. [illegible]

[illegible] receipts include 1,200 cs coal oil, car[illegible] red lead, 5 cs boots and shoes [illegible] hats, 10 bbls molasses [illegible] forks, 15 [illegible] wrap paper, 10 [illegible] handles [illegible] 13 bdls shovels, 24 bxs [illegible] varnish [illegible] glucose, 5 bbls [illegible] dried apples [illegible] fish, 105 bxs cheese [illegible] tobacco [illegible] dredful, 10 springs.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: [illegible] 200 [illegible] wheat, 3,100 bbls flour [illegible] 481 ctls [illegible] 251 sks potatoes [illegible] bxs fruit [illegible] pkgs [illegible] butter, 20 cs eggs [illegible] hogs. Also [illegible] 120 sks onions [illegible] wheat, 1,300 [illegible] the eastern section [illegible] sks flaxseed [illegible] flour, 2015 lbs hides [illegible] steamer [illegible]

IMPORTS—From San Francisco [illegible] of California include [illegible] 101 sks [illegible] sugar, 10 bbls [illegible] mats rice [illegible] coffee, 25 bbls [illegible] tea, 553 kegs pickles [illegible] goods, 20 sks salt [illegible] sauce, 2 cs candles [illegible] chocolate, 2 [illegible] soap [illegible] baking powder [illegible] chicory, 105 tins [illegible] candy, 118 sks [illegible] butter [illegible] sweets [illegible] crack[illegible] sks dried fruit [illegible] bxs oranges [illegible] boots and [illegible] bags [illegible] nails [illegible] steel rails, 41 csks [illegible] shot, 12 kegs [illegible] lumber and [illegible] oil, 60 sks coal [illegible] wire [illegible] glass, 40 bbls [illegible] treasure [illegible] 106 bxs [illegible] sks [illegible] Astoria 14 kegs [illegible] sks [illegible] beans [illegible] bls [illegible] lard [illegible] boots [illegible]

EXPORTS—To San Francisco [illegible] Columbia [illegible] flaxseed [illegible] bxs 42 [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] horseradish, 1 sk [illegible] apples [illegible] horses, 18 sks [illegible] wool [illegible] dried apples, 15 [illegible] sks [illegible] onions, 5 cs [illegible] prunes [illegible] paper [illegible] blankets, 35 cook [illegible] cassimeres [illegible] hides, 19 [illegible] bdls [illegible] pkgs heading [illegible] calf [illegible] treasure [illegible] staves, 400 [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The [illegible] came in under prior [illegible] for grain loading. The Carmarthen Castle [illegible] the coast had similar business here. Her [illegible] can be duplicated. The spot disposable [illegible] iron and one wood, report crediting the [illegible] working outside [illegible]. The loading [illegible] is only seven vessels, two of which have [illegible] filled up. At Astoria two have cleared and [illegible] completing or filled up. [illegible] at San [illegible] reported [illegible] that [illegible] under [illegible] charter [illegible] American [illegible] selling [illegible]

WHEAT—Foreign [illegible] but of [illegible] markets. American [illegible] little [illegible] and that generally for the better. Local [illegible] include some [illegible] points that [illegible] to San Francisco [illegible] $[illegible] 50 per ton [illegible] represents [illegible] slightly higher prices [illegible] here obtainable. [illegible] fair business, but not that looked for, the better markets [illegible] holders to hang back. Valley here is still [illegible] $1 30@1 [illegible] light. Walla [illegible] in comparatively light receipt, the bulk of [illegible] being in the [illegible]. Holders of round [illegible] claim $1 27½ to [illegible] $1 2[illegible] is generally quoted. The outgoing [illegible] carried 414 [illegible] a large portion of which was valley wheat.

FLOUR—Of the [illegible] 10 were [illegible] product. The market [illegible] firm with a [illegible] request.

OATS—Receipts [illegible] local [illegible] giving dealers fresh stocks. Steamer [illegible] were liberal. The market [illegible] firm at [illegible]

POTATOES—Larger [illegible] is at more doing [illegible] the market [illegible] about the [illegible] figure.

EGGS—Receipts [illegible] taking all com[illegible] at 35c.

BUTTER—Fresh stock of California pickled [illegible] by steamer. Local choice roll firm and wanted.

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts fair with a continued [illegible] movement to San Francisco.

NOVEMBER [illegible]

The November outward foreign movement of grain [illegible] for 21 vessels of an aggregate register of [illegible] tons. Sixteen carried straight wheat cargoes, four straight flour cargoes and one wheat [illegible] and salmon for Liverpool. One flour cargo [illegible] to London and three for orders. Three [illegible] cargoes were cleared for Antwerp, one for [illegible] one for Bristol, one for Dunkirk, one [illegible] Plymouth and ten for orders. Wheat and flour [illegible] the value of $9[illegible] 413 was cleared during the [illegible] for Europe, as [illegible] 800 cases salmon [illegible] at $14,000, making the total for the month $[illegible]. For Hong Kong the Edward Kidder carried [illegible] flour valued at $9,000. Lumber shipments [illegible] the month were 210,000 to Hong Kong by the Edward Kidder and 853,650 to Buenos Ayres by the [illegible], of the value of $15,[illegible]. The value of foreign exports by sea for the month was $[illegible]

NOVEMBER FLOUR FLEET.

Vessel	Reg.	Bbls.	Val.	By
[illegible] Ben	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	P. F. M. Co
Henry James	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. F. M. Co
John Gambles		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunmore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Anden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NOVEMBER WHEAT FLEET.

Vessel	Reg.	Ctls.	Value	By
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible] Steel & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miltiades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
[illegible] Luis		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Loch Awe	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Isle of Erin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
John Gambles	[illegible]	11,450	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Abercarne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Staffordshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zamora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NOVEMBER SALMON SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of case salmon to San Francisco for November amounted to [illegible] cases. The Oregon [illegible] inst. carried 4000 cs from J. W. & V. [illegible] and 9 cs from Knapp [illegible] which was [illegible] for the regular [illegible] date in November [illegible] must be carried over to [illegible] Detailed shipments for November [illegible]

[illegible] OR TRANS[illegible] East [illegible] Total

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astoria Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]et & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] A. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] brand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do "Tomahawk"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do "Neptune"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Sanborn & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do "[illegible]"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do "Junio"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George & Barker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do "Chieftain"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]horn & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Shore Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Rock Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Steel [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Stenvik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Coast Pkg Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] F. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Point Stenvik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight months 1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight months 1885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Government bonds were [illegible] and steady to firm. State bonds dull and [illegible] The stock market while again extremely [illegible] active was somewhat erratic in its movements [illegible] some half dozen stocks monopolized the major [illegible] of the interest. London was a moderate buyer [illegible] especially in the early hours, its favorites being [illegible] Pacific roads and St. Paul and Wabash. The [illegible] continued exhibiting its usual strong undertone until the last hour. Canada Southern was [illegible] of the special features and was remarkably [illegible] up to 2 P. M. The opening was very active [illegible] there were strong advances over Saturday's [illegible] prices ranging from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent., generally, while Canada Southern was up [illegible]. The [illegible] market in early trading was somewhat [illegible], although there was little movement in [illegible], except in Canada Southern, Union Pacific, [illegible] St. Paul and East Tennessee, which were joined later by Norfolk and Western. The upward movement [illegible] the few stocks which were strong continued [illegible] about 1:30 P. M. [illegible] Louisville & Nashville [illegible] Lackawanna and Jersey Central leading in the [illegible]. In the last hour, however, a drive at the [illegible] general market carried prices down sharply and [illegible] a fractional rally it closed weak in many [illegible] at the lowest figures reached.

The week opened with a renewed demand for [illegible] shares, most of which showed higher [illegible]. The excitement was less intense than on [illegible]. Prices were a little off in the afternoon, [illegible] at Silver Cliff 35, La Crosse 26, Helena [illegible] American Flag 22c, Savage $17 50, Standard [illegible] Creek 25, Colorado Central $3 20, Cal[illegible] Virginia $56, Taylor Plumas 50c.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money on call, active, 5 [illegible] oney and men. But it was afterward [illegible] hat those who were most eager to [illegible] ield were the very men who had [illegible] o-called heresy, and now it appears that [illegible] oard is in danger of losing money support [illegible] ecause it has allowed liberals to serve the [illegible] ng heathen, but because it has barred the [illegible] ls out, for the disaffection or departure of [illegible] nen as Mr. Hardy is a serious loss.

What would happen if applicants should [illegible] urned over to councils may be shown [illegible] xperience of Mr. Stoddard of the last [illegible] ndover, the leader of a group of students [illegible] esired to become missionaries in Japan [illegible] e 22d ult. he was ordained and installed [illegible] ouncil as pastor of a church in Haverhill [illegible] is views concerning probation for [illegible] aused only one dissenting vote to be [illegible] e qualified to preach to the people of Hav[illegible] ut not, in the opinion of the American [illegible] tted to work for the salvation of heathen [illegible] re going to endless punishment because [illegible] ionaries do not enlighten them.

ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

he British Dialect, Pronunciation and [illegible] Traveling.

San Francisco Argonaut.

In England pantaloons are called trou[illegible] ever pants; suspenders are called b[illegible] ackcoat is a jacket, an undershirt, a jersey [illegible] vest; and a vest a waistcoat—pronounced [illegible] e by, a weecut. The game of billiards [illegible] ishes some curious variances of expression [illegible] ot is called a stroke, a run a break [illegible] rom a canon. Then crackers are [illegible] nd biscuits rolls. Crackers in England [illegible] hat are called snapping mottoes in America [illegible] yrup and molasses are both known as treacle [illegible] pie (of fruit) is a tart, a sugar-bowl is a [illegible] asin, a stoop is a porch and an entry a [illegible] icture is a jug, and a bureau a chest of d[illegible] s; a cane is a walking-stick, an overcoat [illegible] reatcoat, a check-rein a bearing-rein [illegible] re never called lines, and a coachman is [illegible] alled a driver. Every store is a [illegible] fruit store is a fruiterer's, a [illegible] are an ironmonger's, a dry goods [illegible] raper's or haberdasher's, a drug store [illegible] hemists, a vegetable store a green grocer [illegible] oal is invariably called coals, calico, [illegible] read, cotton, and a spool a reel. A frock [illegible] never called a Prince Albert, nor is a high [illegible] stovepipe. Rare meat is always underdone [illegible] d the stubbs of a check book are the coun[illegible] ils. Sleeve-buttons are cuff-links, and [illegible] uffs wristbands. Mush is porrige. A [illegible] orse is a jibbing horse, and to balk is to jib [illegible] gar store is a tobacconist's. Beets (cooked) [illegible] e beet-root; the german (dance) is always [illegible] alled cotillion. A stem-winder is a [illegible] atch, and beer (at bars) bitters. Of course [illegible] this I except lager beer, which is now in [illegible] reat vogue in England. The lingo of railways [illegible] ffers wonderfully. Railroad is railway; the [illegible] ack is the line and the rails the metals [illegible] rs are the train: to switch is to shunt; a [illegible] t is a siding; a locomotive is always an [illegible] ne, an engineer a driver, and a fireman [illegible] oker. The conductor is the guard, a car a [illegible] age, baggage, luggage; a baggage [illegible] luggage van, and a freight train [illegible] oods train. A depot is a terminus [illegible] station, and a switch-tender a pointsman [illegible] signal man. Sick is always ill, [illegible] ck in England means seasick. A goodnatured [illegible] rson is never called clever, nor is a clever [illegible] n ever called smart. Smart in England [illegible] eans well and neatly dressed, and the word [illegible] so applied to what is well and properly done [illegible] fashionable life. Smart liveries, a smart [illegible] age are frequent expressions. Homely [illegible] ain. Now for a few samples in spelling [illegible] e following words are always spelled [illegible] abour, neighbour, honour, harbour, favour [illegible] c. The only exception is governor, where the [illegible] is dropped. Check (bank) is spelled cheque [illegible] d the plural of scarf, scarves.

The manner of taking a railway ticket is [illegible] and is peculiar to England. You go to the [illegible] booking" office, by which name the ticket [illegible] fice is called, and say you are going from [illegible] ndon to Leeds, you say: "One, first, single, [illegible] eeds." That is to say you want one first class [illegible] cket for a journey to Leeds. You can, of [illegible] ourse, alter this class to "second" or [illegible] hird," if you so wish, and say two, [illegible] ree, or any number according to the number [illegible] tickets you want. If you want a return [illegible] ket you simply say return instead of single [illegible] taking a ticket to London you never mention [illegible] ndon. I don't suppose there is anything that [illegible] uld more quickly disclose a foreigner than [illegible] at. Every railway line running into London [illegible] a terminal station known by some special [illegible] me. Thus the Southwestern have Waterloo, [illegible] Northwestern Euston, the Midland "St. [illegible] ncras," the Southeastern "Charing Cross," [illegible] London, Brighton and South Coast "Vic[illegible] ia," and the Great Western "Paddington," [illegible] that when you ask for your ticket you simply [illegible] "Waterloo," "St. Pancras," etc., instead of [illegible] ndon. Cabmen only need the name of the [illegible] tion to know where to drive you to. Just say [illegible] "Victoria," "Paddington," or any other you [illegible] y wish to go to, and that's all "cabby" [illegible] ants.

GAMBETTA'S POWER.

th an Anecdote Showing the Tact of a Lady of Breeding.

Mme. Adam in Harper's Magazine.

The great force of Gambetta lay in his faculty [illegible] anslating currents of opinion into words, [illegible] ich had no real value in themselves, or at any [illegible] e a value which they soon lost, but which at [illegible] moment calmed each one's spirit of inquiry [illegible] were the exact expression of the opinion [illegible] all. His speech in defense of Delescluze, [illegible] ich caused so much emotion and rendered so [illegible] mirably and so completely the expression of [illegible] general conscience of France seems nothing [illegible] eptional if we read it over now, but you [illegible] feel it in the vibration of a soul which [illegible] made to vibrate. Between Gambetta and [illegible] blic opinion, so far as he abandoned himself [illegible] opinion and did not try to [illegible] es it, there was an extraordinary [illegible] sympathetic communication. He [illegible] k one hundred-fold what he received, [illegible] satisfying it just in the degree to which it [illegible] shed to be satisfied. He was the model of a [illegible] nocratic orator. Often have I seen him, at [illegible] time when we were intimate, hesitate in his [illegible] ections, question, grow excited in order to [illegible] voke contradiction, exercise his oratory [illegible] little circle as if he were trying to feel the [illegible] se of opinion, just as formerly he used to [illegible] rcise himself in the midst of his comrades [illegible] t he might judge the resources of his elo[illegible] ence. But in the presence of a crowd or of [illegible] assembly, whatever his preconceived ideas [illegible] ght be, his mind would catch, with marvelous [illegible] facility, the general tendency of the mind of [illegible] audience, and there would take place within [illegible] mind, as it were, a chemical process, the [illegible] mation of a sublimated mixture of diverse [illegible] ments. How could he fail to force the [illegible] tion of those to whom he returned their own [illegible] ughts, strengthened, broadened and adorned [illegible] h superb flights of eloquence?

[illegible] efore our departure for the South I sent a [illegible] e to Gambetta inviting him to dinner. He [illegible] gined, as he afterwards told me, that he was [illegible] ing to the table of a literary woman, a blue[illegible] king, and so he arrived dressed in one of [illegible] e costumes that one wears in the morning [illegible] want of something better. His coat was [illegible] her a frock coat nor a jacket, but something [illegible] ween a pilot-coat and an overcoat. As he was [illegible] ject to bronchitis he wore a check flannel [illegible] t, on which he had pinned a white collar [illegible] s, but the flannel was visible in certain places [illegible] be pushed back the recalcitrant folds [illegible] ase that betrayed long habit.

[illegible] uam and our friends were all in evening [illegible] e, and I in a decollete gala costume. [illegible] a looked at us with amazement. [illegible] vian, who knew him, introduced the [illegible] er to me. Adam was chatting in another [illegible] n. Gambetta apologized for not having [illegible] s coat. "I never wear one," he said; "and [illegible] d known—"

You would not have come, monsieur. That [illegible] ry unamiable on your part," I replied [illegible] hing.

[illegible] ileun, with his usual kindness, then added: [illegible] dame Adam prefers that her friends should [illegible] ome to her house in evening dress."

[illegible] owever, the appearance of the room des[illegible] ed the contrary. In such cases as this [illegible] ybody is embarrassed. My old friend Jules [illegible] Lasteyrie, a "Lafayette" in manner [illegible] rally so kind, said to me in a whisper: [illegible] -coat I can admit—yes; but I cannot go so [illegible] e—that."

[illegible] was Lasteyrie's arm which I should have [illegible] n to go to dinner, and I replied, "And I [illegible] ear friend, the only way to rehabilitate [illegible] at my table is to give it the best place. [illegible] u, whom I deprive, but you will approve."

[illegible] put on his air of a grand gentleman [illegible] ered: "You are quite right; that is what [illegible] be done. We shall be better able to under[illegible] an thus, and we shall see if the 'grand' nature [illegible] f he has anything of the 'grand' [illegible]

[illegible] ook Gambetta's arm, to his profound [illegible] ent, and I placed him at table on my right [illegible] Jules de Lasteyrie sat at my left. [illegible] rdly had we taken our seats when Gam[illegible] leaned toward me and whispered [illegible] Same, I shall never forget a lesson given [illegible] manner."

* * * A disease of so delicate a nature [illegible] should only be [illegible] ure of the urethra, should only [illegible] se of large experience and [illegible] d methods we have been [illegible] ermanently cure hundreds [illegible] phlet, references and terms [illegible] 's Dispensary Medical Association [illegible] , Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]ERCIAL.

[illegible] MONDAY, Dec. 6.

[illegible] include 1300 cs coal oil, car [illegible] boots and shoes, 63 cs rub[illegible] molasses, 16 doz forks, 15 [illegible] handles, 1 cs c p [illegible] bbls churns, 20 bellows, [illegible] varnish, 40 bxs shade, roll[illegible] dried apples, 5 bls b c bag[illegible] cs shoes, 1 piano, 1 buggy, 6 [illegible]

[illegible]PTS—Past forty-eight hours: [illegible] bbls flour, 1648 ctls oats, 200 [illegible] potatoes, 7283 lbs hides, 484 ctls [illegible] eggs, 1749 bxs fruit, 616 pkgs [illegible] lbs wool, 12 hogs. Also [illegible] 22,517 ctls wheat, 1300 [illegible] hides, 255 hogs, 995 sks flaxseed. [illegible] From San Francisco per steamer [illegible] included 150 hf 110 bbls 150 bxs [illegible] 185 kegs 125 cs syrup, 101 sks [illegible] sks salt, 20 sks 601 mats rice, [illegible] pickles, 425 sks beans, 651 cs [illegible] sago, 45 bls meal, 81 cs split [illegible] candles, 15 cs extract, 35 cs [illegible] pkgs spice, 14 cs chocolate, 2 [illegible] matches, 428 cs baking pow[illegible] 3 bbls nuts, 8 cs 4 kegs 30 [illegible] cheese, 75 cs honey, 305 bxs [illegible] pkgs raisins, 14 sks seed. [illegible] fruit, 51 cs codfish, 27 cs crack[illegible] bbls currants, 28 hf bbls vin[illegible] 44 bls bags, 122 cs boots and [illegible] cls rope 63 bbls bluestone, [illegible] shoes, 685 steel rails, 41 csks [illegible] tons Cumberland do. [illegible] 187 bars iron, 239 cls wire, 147 [illegible] 61 cs cigars, $2686 treasure. [illegible] 14 kegs syrup, 11 cs coffee, 5 sks [illegible] 219 cs canned goods, 19 sks [illegible] cs paste, 6 cs cheese 38 bls [illegible] shoes, 50 kegs 30 bxs nails, [illegible] cigars.

[illegible] San Francisco per str Columbia: [illegible] hf 408 qr sks flour, 1683 ctls [illegible] 1239 sks potatoes, 2235 bxs 42 [illegible] pears, 8 sks horseradish, 1 sk [illegible] cps chickens, 10 horses, 18 sks [illegible] 80 bxs dried apples, 15 [illegible] pears, 100 sks onions, 5 cs [illegible] hops, 100 bdls manilla paper, [illegible] flannels, 7 bls blankets, 35 cook [illegible] hoops, 80 salt 12 drs hides, 19 [illegible] deerskin, 120 pkgs heading, [illegible] bdls lath, $51,674 treasure.

[illegible] Samoa came in under prior [illegible]. The Carmarthen Castle, [illegible] had similar business here. Her [illegible] duplicated. The spot disposable [illegible] one wood, report crediting the [illegible] outside business. The loading [illegible] vessels, two of which have [illegible] At Astoria two have cleared and [illegible] filled up. Soft wood at San [illegible] rechartered at 22s 6d that ar[illegible] charter, hard wood American [illegible] to Liverpool.

[illegible] advices of good tenor but of [illegible] American markets but little [illegible] generally for the better. Local [illegible] from competing points that [illegible] Francisco on a rate of $2 50 per ton. [illegible] buying at slightly higher prices [illegible]. River boats do a fair busi[illegible] looked for, the better markets [illegible] to hang back. Valley here is still [illegible], sales being light. Walla [illegible] light receipt, the bulk of [illegible] the interior. Holders of round [illegible] be possible but $1 25 is gener[illegible]. The outgoing steamer carried 414 [illegible] of which was valley wheat. [illegible] bbls out by steamer, 102 were [illegible]. The market rules firm, with a [illegible]

[illegible] noted are mostly for local ac[illegible] fresh stocks. Steamer ship[illegible]. The market rules firm at 13½ [illegible]

[illegible] larger shipments and more doing, [illegible] very quiet, with 80c about the [illegible]

[illegible] light, demands taking all com[illegible]

[illegible] Fresh stocks of California pickled [illegible]. Local choice roll firm and wanted. [illegible]—Receipts fair with a continued [illegible] San Francisco.

[illegible] FOREIGN EXPORTS.

[illegible] foreign movement of grain [illegible] vessels of an aggregate register of [illegible] carried straight wheat car[illegible] flour cargoes and one wheat, [illegible] for Liverpool. One flour cargo [illegible] and three for orders. Three [illegible] cleared for Antwerp, one for [illegible] Bristol, one for Dunkirk, one [illegible] for orders. Wheat and flour [illegible] was cleared during the [illegible], as also 2800 cases salmon val[illegible] making the total for the month $971,[illegible] Hong Kong the Edward Kidder carried [illegible] valued at $9000. Lumber shipments [illegible] were 210,000 to Hong Kong by the [illegible] and 803,600 to Buenos Ayres by the [illegible] value of $10,181. The value of for[illegible] for the month was $990,594.

[illegible] FLOUR FLEET.

[illegible]	Reg	Bbls.	Value.	By
[illegible]	1150	20,470	$71,663	P F M Co
[illegible]	945	18,681	58,030	P F M Co
[illegible]	....	10,400	36,000	B G & Co
[illegible]	1047	16,600	55,000	S Q & Co
[illegible]	831	11,075	49,250	S Q & Co
	3923	78,032	269,948	

[illegible] WHEAT FLEET.

[illegible]	Reg.	Ctls.	Value	By
[illegible]	983	29,793	$36,731	Steel & Co
[illegible]	1,200	33,882	46,400	C C & Co
[illegible]	842	23,877	29,000	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,393	48,351	58,020	S Q & Co
[illegible]	891	20,311	26,500	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,053	33,229	40,000	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,042	32,649	39,178	S Q & Co
[illegible]	889	30,011	38,000	C C & Co
[illegible]	1,229	41,467	49,000	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,022	35,056	43,000	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,027	11,490	14,500	B G & Co
[illegible]	1,088	36,339	43,200	C C & Co
[illegible]	1,168	26,525	47,923	Reid & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,752	32,078	S Q & Co
[illegible]	1,189	35,905	44,035	S Q & Co
[illegible]	1,100	35,743	44,500	S Q & Co
[illegible]	1,318	45,718	54,800	C C & Co
	18,045	563,471	687,465	

[illegible] SALMON SHIPMENTS.

[illegible] case salmon to San Francisco for [illegible] to 16,910 cases. The Oregon, [illegible] carried 4900 cs from J. W. & V. [illegible] Knappton Pkg Co., which was [illegible] regular sailing date in November, [illegible] carried over to December. Detailed [illegible] November were as follows:

[illegible] BRAND.	S. F.	East.	For'n.	Total.
[illegible]	590			590
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		710		710
[illegible]	300	25		[illegible]
[illegible]	300			300
[illegible]	320			320
[illegible]	5,030	125		[illegible]
[illegible]	65			65
[illegible]		1,211		1,211
[illegible]	1,250	2,059		[illegible]
[illegible]		300		[illegible]
[illegible]	975			[illegible]
[illegible]	3,111			[illegible]
[illegible]	825	650		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	837			[illegible]
[illegible]	16			16
[illegible]	100	655	2,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	863			[illegible]
[illegible]	1,300	2,585		[illegible]
[illegible]	289			[illegible]
[illegible]	650			[illegible]
[illegible]		350		[illegible]
[illegible]		315		[illegible]
[illegible]		2		2
[illegible]	16,916	8,973	2,800	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,223	3,871		[illegible]
[illegible]	99,799	275,427	157,056	[illegible]
[illegible]	86,588	236,280	193,801	[illegible]

[illegible]KETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] YORK STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] Dec. 6.—Government bonds were [illegible] to firm; state bonds dull and [illegible] stock market while again extremely [illegible] erratic in its movements [illegible] stocks monopolized the major [illegible]. London was a moderate buyer [illegible] early hours, its favorites being [illegible] and St. Paul and Wabash. The [illegible] exhibited its usual strong un[illegible] last hour. Canada Southern was [illegible] special features and was remarkably [illegible] P. M. The opening was very active [illegible] strong advances over Saturday's [illegible] from ⅛ to ¾ per cent. gen[illegible] Canada Southern was up ¾. The [illegible] in early trading was somewhat [illegible] there was little movement in [illegible] Canada Southern, Union Pacific, [illegible] East Tenn., which were joined later [illegible] Western, which were strong continued [illegible] P. M., Louisville & Nashville, [illegible] Jersey Central sharing in the [illegible] last hour, however, a drive at the [illegible] carried prices down sharply, and [illegible] rally it closed weak, in many [illegible] lowest figures reached.

[illegible] with a renewed demand for [illegible] of which showed higher [illegible] was less intense than on [illegible] a little off in the afternoon, [illegible] La Crosse 36, Helena [illegible] Savage $17 50, Standard [illegible] Central $3 20, Cal[illegible] Plumas 50c.

[illegible] AND STOCKS.

[illegible] on call, active, 5 to 15, closing 6 asked. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange quiet and steady; $4 80¾ for sixty-day bills; $4 83¾ for demand.

BONDS.

3s	100	4½s (coupon)	110⅞
4s (coupon)	129⅜	Pacific 6s	124⅜

STOCKS.

American Express	109	Northwestern	120
Canadian Pacific	68¼	N. Y. Central	116⅞
Canada Southern	69⅝	Oregon Navigation	107
Central Pacific	49⅜	Transcontinental	37⅜
Burlington	137⅞	Improvement	48⅞
Lackawanna	142⅝	Pacific Mail	54¼
Denv & Rio Grande	35⅞	Panama	98
Erie	37⅜	Rock Island	127
Kansas & Texas	37⅝	St. Paul	95¼
Lake Shore	95¾	Texas Pacific	25⅞
Louisville & Nashville	64¼	Union Pacific	66⅜
Michigan Central	97⅜	U. S. Express	64
Northern Pacific	30½	Fargo Express	135
N. P. Preferred	65	Western Union	77⅜

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—There was no session of the big board to-day. Brokers are still behind with their work, and many orders of Friday and Saturday are still unfilled. The leading brokers are now working large forces of clerks and it is thought that by to-morrow business will be adjusted and things run more smoothly. The excitement shows no abatement, and considerable business was done on the curb. Following are closing "street" quotations:

Con. Cal. & Va.	65 00	Savage	25 00
Best & Belcher	32 00	Yellow Jacket	14 00
Ophir	40 00	Potosi	16 00
Alta	5 00	Bullion	5 75
Gould & Curry	15 00		

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Consols, money, 100⅞. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent. Silver bullion per ounce, 46 5-16.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Silver bullion per ounce, 100. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 81½; short, $4 85. Good commercial, ½@1c lower; documentary, 1½@2 lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 100½; 4s, 129⅜; 4½s, 110⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Transfers, 1⅞. Sterling exchange on London, 60 days, $4 81@4 81¼; do documentary, $4 80¾@4 80⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Receipts—Wheat, 79,560 ctls; flour, 1560 qr sks; barley, 5700 ctls; potatoes, 4200 sks.

Chartered—Spot for Liverpool, Am ship Triumphant, 1954 tons, at 22s 6d, by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; for Havre, Italian bark Filippo, wood, 749 tons, lump sum, $6000, by Hanson. Rechartered, spot for U. K., Havre or Antwerp, Br ship Erin's Isle, soft wood, 1798 tons, at 22s 6d, by McNear.

Tonnage in port engaged 69,000 tons; in port disengaged, 66,500 tons; listed to arrive, 184,000 tons.

Wheat—The market is strong and the demand continues good; offerings are moderate; No. 1 shipping, $1 50@1 51¼. Options very active and higher; No. 1 white, buyer season, $1 54@1 54¾; buyer year, $1 49⅛@1 48⅞; seller year, $1 48. Call closed $1 55⅛ buyer season, $1 47⅞ buyer year, $1 47 seller year.

Barley—Quiet but steady; No. 1 feed spot, $1 05@1 07½; buyer season, $1 09¼; seller season, $1 00¾; seller year, $1 04½ bid.

Oats—Quieter, with tendency to more ease; quote Oregon at $1 20@1 32½.

Potatoes—Firm; Burbanks, $1 20@1 35; Garnet Chile, $1@1 15.

Onions—Firmer at $1 10@1 30.

Butter—Steady; fresh roll, 30c.

Eggs—Steady; ranch, 30@32½.

Millstuffs—Fair demand.

Wool—Small business doing.

Hops—Dull.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Wheat opened lower; 78⅜c December, 79c January, 79⅞c February, 80⅝c March, 86c May. At noon: 78⅝c December, 79¼c January, 80⅜c February, 80⅞c March, 86⅞c May. Closed: 77⅜c December, 78⅜c January, 79⅛c February, 80⅛c March, 85⅜c May.

Pork, $11 27½ January; lard, $6 27½ January; ribs, $5 67½ January; short ribs, $5 75 cash.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 7000; steadier and stronger; car fancy Wyomings, $5 60; Christmas beeves, $5 10@5 35; shipping fancy, 950 to 1500 lbs, $3 30@4 50; stockers and feeders, $1 90@3 40; bulk, $2 10@2 40; Texas cattle, $2@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; best grades strong and 5c higher; rough and mixed, $3 70@4 10; packing and shipping, $3 90@4 20; light, $3 60@4.

Sheep—Receipts, 6600; opened higher and closed easy; natives, $2 50@4 35; western, $2 50@3 50; Texans, $2 25@2 25; lambs, $3 75@4 90.

The *Drover's Journal* special London cablegram quotes prices weak and 1½c for list American steers. Offerings of American cattle light, but general supplies are excessive.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Wheat opened lower; 89c December, 89⅞c January, 91⅛c February, 96c May. At noon: 89c December, 90⅛ January, 91⅞c February, 96⅞c May. Closed 88⅞c December, 89⅞c January, 91⅛c February, 95⅞c May.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Petroleum opened weak at 80⅝, sold down to 80, rallied to 80⅞, became heavy and closed weak at 80⅞. Sales, 2,518,000 barrels.

Foreign Markets.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Wheat values have further enhanced. The unsoundness of the potato crop, a factor of leading importance to the wheat trade, is becoming apparent. The tubers are now known to be rotting over a large district. The provincial markets have sparing supplies of wheat, and quotations have increased 6d@2s. In London values of English wheat during the week were 52,456 quarters at 32s 7d, against 62,102 quarters at 31s during the corresponding period last year. Flour is scarce; rates are irregular. Foreign wheat is firm. Corn is in short supply and 6d dearer. Oats are firmer. Beans and peas have advanced 1d. Five cargoes of wheat arrived, two were sold, one was withdrawn and two remained. To-day the demand for wheat was rather weaker at an advance of 6d. Flour was very firm and 6d dearer. Corn was scarcer and 6d higher. Barleys were quiet. The supply of oats was smaller and prices were 6d lower.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Weather, milder. Floating cargoes, steady. Cargoes on passage, quiet but steady. Mark Lane, wheat, English steady, foreign firm. English and American flour, firm. English and French country markets, generally dearer. Farmers' deliveries past week: Wheat, 50,000 to 55,000 qrs. Average price of English wheat during the past week, 32s 6d per qr.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Wheat and flour, firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Wheat, firmly held but quieter. Red winter, per cental, 7s 3d; white Michigan, 7s 2½d; No. 2 spring, 7s 3d; first bakers, Minnesota flour, per 280 lbs., 22s 6d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Wheat quiet, but steady. The demand has fallen off, and holders offer moderately. Corn, firm with fair demand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

IN PORT—FINISHING OR CLEARED.

Br bk ‡Lurlei, 803, C. Cesar & Co.
Am sh Ivy, 1191, C. Cesar & Co.
Br sh ‡Earl Wemyss, 1411, C. Cesar & Co.
Br sh John E. Sayre, 1518, Balfour, G. & Co.
Br bk ‡Glencorse, 1016, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br bk ‡Norna, 1050, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Am sh Rufus E. Wood, 1471, Balfour, G. & Co.
Br bk ‡Carnmoney, 1255, C. Cesar & Co.
Br bk ‡Astoria, 1129, Sibson, Q. & Co.

IN PORT—LOADING OR TO LOAD.

Br bk ‡Rothesay Bay, 750, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br bk ‡Ardyar, 868, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br bk ‡Scottish Hero, 809, P. F. M. & Co.
Br sh ‡Abeona, 979, J. Laidlaw & Co.
Br bk ‡Kooringa, 1175, C. Cesar & Co.
Br sh ‡Sudbourn, 1703, C. Cesar & Co.
Br bk ‡Samoa, 1120.
Br sh ‡Oimara, 1851.

IN PORT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Br bk ‡Kitty, 803, lumber, etc., for Hong Kong.

IN PORT—DISENGAGED.

Br bk ‡Chevy Chase, 678, John Reid & Co.
Br sh Sarmatian, 1198, J. Laidlaw & Co.

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

Nov. [illegible]—Br sh ‡Carmarthen Castle, 1107, [illegible]
Br bk ‡Arica, 480, Victoria.
Nov. [illegible]—Sh J. B. Brown, 1551, San Diego.
Br sh Eudora, 1143, Port Moody.
Oct. [illegible]—Sh Snow & Burgess, 1655, Hiogo.
Br bk Saint Helena, 964, Royal Road.
Dec. 4—Br sh ‡Morna, 1137, San Francisco.
Br bk ‡W. H. Watson, 511, Honolulu.
Nov. 24—Br bk James Stafford, 1117, S. F.
Aug. 4—Br sh ‡Patterdale, 1200, Liverpool.
Aug. 11—Br sh ‡Beesfield, 1272, Liverpool.
Nov. 9—Br bk ‡Deanfield, 1072, San Pedro.
Nov. 20—Br sh ‡Brit. Ambassador, 1531, S. F.
Dec. 6—Br sh ‡Soudan, 1500, San Francisco.
Br sh ‡Lodestar, 1580, San Francisco.
Sept. [illegible]—Br bk ‡Spirit of the Morning, 597, Montevideo.
Br bk ‡Glenmore, 725, Newcastle, A.
Br bk ‡Loch Ranza, 1073, Newcastle, A.
Nov. [illegible]—Br sh ‡Ballochmyle, 1138, Melbourne.
Br bk ‡Abercorn, 1262, Panama.
Br bk ‡Clan Grant, 1095, Brisbane.
Br bk ‡Devenby, 843, Astoria.
Br bk ‡River Indus, 1040, Brisbane.
Br bk ‡Co. of Merioneth, 1065, Sydney.
Br bk ‡Banffshire, 899, Australia.
Br bk Renfrewshire, 858, Rockhampton.
Oct. 11—Br bk ‡Mobile Bay, 1072, Liverpool.
Sept. 9—Br bk ‡Martha Fisher, 812, Liverpool via Hon.
Nov. 6—Am sh Wm. H. Starbuck, 1339, New York.
Oct. 23—Br bk ‡Trinidad, 676, Liverpool.
Nov. 20—Br sh ‡Cockermouth, 1287, Liverpool.
Nov. 27—Br bk ‡Arethusa, 1100, Liverpool.
Nov. 17—Br bk ‡Glenfarg, 851, London.
Br bk ‡Nith, 890, Liverpool.
Sh Merom, 1158, New York.

‡ Iron or steel.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Str Oregon (6 A. M.) Portland; str Arago, Coos bay. Sailed—Br ship Soudan, Portland; Ger bk Britannia, Cork.

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—Str Columbia left out at 6 A. M. Str Alki left up this morning. Br ship Oimara, from San Pedro, arrived in at 10 A. M. Chief left up at 11:30 A. M. with Br bk Samoa. Str Mischief arrived down last evening.

The Columbia crossed out at 7 this morning. The British barks Norna and Glencorse cleared for Queenstown to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Br bk Bequah, hence July [illegible].

Rupture Cured.

We will pay your fare from any part of Oregon to Portland and hotel expenses while here if we do not produce indisputable evidence from well-known bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers as to our reliability in the cure of reduceable rupture or hernia, without knife, needle or sharp instrument. You are secure against accident from the first day until cured, and the cure guaranteed permanent or money refunded. You can work every day, no matter what your occupation, without danger or inconvenience. Consultations free. Office hours from 10 to 4 daily. Correspondents will enclose stamp for reply and address Drs. Forden & Luther, rooms 8 and 9, First National bank, Portland, Oregon.

SALMAGUNDI.

The officers of the geodetic survey have located the rock in Glacier bay on which the Ancon struck. Its description is as follows: "Ancon rock, as it is to be called, lies off Point Gustavus, which is the southeast point of the entrance to Glacier bay, south one-fourth, east one mile. Twelve feet of water covers the rock at ordinary low water; at extreme low tide only six feet of water. It is covered sparsely with kelp. The rock lies in the direct path of vessels coming through Chatham straits north, and thence through Icy straits into Glacier bay. There are other rocks under Point Gustavus, but they are known and are close under the south side of the point."

The Tacoma *News*, commenting on a recent editorial in the Walla Walla *Union* about the necessity of building an independent road to the Northern Pacific from Walla Walla, says: "It is not at all probable that the Northern Pacific, after its line is in operation to the Sound, will long remain without facilities for reaching all the large wheat producing centers. The intention of the company evidently is to handle the products of the Inland Empire so far as possible, and it is not at all probable that so important a section as Walla Walla and the country to the eastward will long remain so isolated as not to enjoy the benefit of direct communication from Tacoma."

Portland capital seems to be searching for investment—or rather, investing—in and about Spokane Falls. The *Chronicle* of a recent date says: A company has been formed of Spokane and Portland capitalists, under the name of the Spokane Lime company, and have purchased the Squaw Bay lime property. The company have sent to Pennsylvania for experienced workmen, and plans and specifications for patent draw kilns, to be erected as soon as possible. The company will have their headquarters in the city, and as they have unlimited capital, will undoubtedly make this one of the leading industries of Eastern Washington.

The Astoria Deep Sea Fishing company will soon have a vessel calculated in every respect for the business and fitted up with special reference to the industry in which she will be engaged, says the *Astorian*. There is practically no limit to the extent of this business, once it gets fairly started. Already the company is in receipt of letters as far away as Denver, Colorado, negotiating for 400 or 500 pounds daily. The food fish on this northwest coast form one of our most important sources of wealth, and it is by such enterprises as the Astoria Deep Sea Fishing company that this wealth will be developed.

Logging by rail, and on a scale hitherto unknown, is a new experience for Puget sound people. Within the past generation the best "chances" along the shores of the Sound have been "logged out" for a mile or two back from water, and it now remains for steam to do what would be unprofitable if done by ox flesh. Locomotives are now used near Olympia, on "Skookum" bay and on Hood's canal; also on the eastern side at Snohomish and Samish, and another is to be used near Tacoma.

The Pendleton *East Oregonian* publishes the following frank extract from a letter from A. P. Sharpstein, the newly appointed inspector of customs at Port Townsend: "Am inspector of customs here and am happily situated, being on most easy terms with the collector, Quincy Brooks, so am very likely to have a soft time of it. Will probably hold the place when January comes in, but will very likely resign by February 15 to do better.

The Tacoma chamber of commerce has forwarded a memorial to congress in favor of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, in behalf of the beet sugar industry. The memorial was prepared by Ezra Meeker, and it is stated the latter's visit to Washington is for the purpose of becoming a lobbyist in the interest of legislation against free sugar from the Sandwich islands.

Mail Agent Connoly tells the Port Townsend *Argus* he captured seven contraband Chinamen at Whatcom the other day, and that the customs and United States authorities would not have anything to do with them. He says the heathens are coming in unlawfully over the border from British Columbia in gangs and droves.

The people of Roseburg want the government to build in their town a commodious custom house to be occupied also by the land office, postoffice and signal service. The press of the place are urging upon Oregon's representatives in congress to secure an appropriation at the next session for this purpose.

About 2000 men are still wanted at the Cascade tunnel. White men are very hard to get. Some who went up there have returned—in fact, just as quick as they could earn money to get back. They report the work hard and the accommodation poor.

Dwellers along the McKenzie river, 330 miles from the sea, say they never saw salmon so plenty in the last fifteen years as this season. So a few must have got up that much-abused fish ladder.

The mayor of Goldendale is nothing if not original. He concludes a recent proclamation with the expression, "I am yours, very respectfully."

THE LEMHI AGENCY.

Letter in Drain Echo.

This agency is situated on the western slope of the Rocky mountain range, in Eastern Idaho, on the Lemhi river, in a beautiful valley from one to five miles in width and fifty miles in length. The reserve contains 1800 acres of tillable land covered by irrigating ditches. It is impossible to raise grain in this region without constant application of water. The soil is very productive and yields a heavy crop of oats and timothy.

There are about 600 Indians enrolled, mostly of the Shoshone tribe, while there are a few Bannocks. Rations are issued every Saturday to heads of families. A ration ticket is given to each family, good for three months. This ticket contains the number of men, women and children, and is presented at the issue house weekly to be punched. The Indian women always present the ticket. They form in single file before the issue-room door to receive their beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc.

Their chief's name is Tendoi. He is a man six feet six in stature, and weighs 207 pounds. He is a very intelligent Indian, and has prevented raids on the settlers on several occasions by his humane advice.

Some of this tribe are polygamists in their belief, having from three to four wives. These Indians cling to their olden-time custom in performing the burial rites; some wrap the dead in a blanket and drop them in a cleft which they claim has no bottom. An Indian of this tribe died last winter who owned ten ponies; the relatives led the horses around the grave and shot them down.

Shoshones are "Blanket" Indians, and use red paint profusely and wear gewgaws. The government furnishes this agency with quite a force of employes, viz.: Agent, clerk, physician, school superintendent, matron, cook and laundress, carpenter, blacksmith, interpreter, farmer and an Indian police force. There is a Sabbath school which is well attended by the white and Indian children.

The climate here is very rigid—the mercury frequently falls from 30 to 45 degrees below zero. At the present time the snow is five inches deep. Stockmen predict a hard winter and heavy losses in their industry. Mining is the all important topic in this region. We have a postoffice on the agency, with a daily mail from the East and West. We are seventy miles from the Utah & Northern railway. Red Rock, Montana, is our railroad point.

A NEW SEALING VENTURE.

Victoria Colonist.

The sealing schooner Teresa, Capt. Arthur Fisher, arrived in the harbor yesterday and is fitting out at Welch, Rithet & Co.'s inner wharf for a cruise to the South Pacific. The Teresa is owned by Capt. Troup, of this city, and is a staunch little craft of seventy tons, and one of the most complete sealers in detail of arrangement that sails out of Victoria. She has been thoroughly overhauled under direction of Capt. Fisher and will sail next week. Her cabin accommodations are ample for the five hunters who go on the voyage and twelve men are carried in the forecastle. She is being provisioned for a six months' voyage and will return to this port next May. Going to the South Pacific for seals is a new departure for Victoria and the success of the venture will be watched with interest. If the Teresa is successful other sealers from the Behring sea, instead of laying up here for the winter, will be employed the year round. Captain Fisher, who has had an extended experience in seal hunting along the coasts of China and Japan and is a thorough seaman, is satisfied that the industry can be made to pay well during the summer months along the South Pacific coast, as at certain seasons a large number of seals have been seen in the vicinity of the peninsula of Lower California. There are at present half a dozen first-class schooners here awaiting developments in the Alaska seizure cases, and it is probable that unless a decision is reached before spring, our Victoria hunters will follow in the wake of Captain Fisher and seek the hunting grounds to the southward.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

Rockford *Enterprise*: Rockford will be the second city of Spokane county in less than a year. Cheney cast only 298 votes—a full vote brought out by the county seat—only fifty votes more than the two-thirds vote cast by Rockford. Rockford can poll over 350 votes on full count.

During the progress of a social gathering at the residence of W. J. Rountree of Spokane Falls the other night, three toughs, Jim Smith, A. Herron and B. H. Coleman forced an entrance into the house and proposed to take a hand in the party. After some altercation and threats they went out, but when the party broke up they were lying in wait for the guests and made an attack upon them. During the melee Mr. Rountree was struck with a piece of iron pipe and stabbed in the arm. The blow upon the head may result fatally. The three scoundrels were arrested.

Chronicle: Mr. Frederick Post has sold his lower falls water front and milling privilege to William Pettit, late of New York, agent for the St. Paul Improvement company, for $25,000. This water power lies on the north side, and was the last piece of property held by Mr. Post in this city. His sales of property in Spokane Falls aggregated the handsome sum of $8,750. Mr. Post now owns the water power and townsite of Post Falls on the Spokane and Cœur d'Alene railroad. He has improved the water power and will lay out the site into lots very soon. The location is a nice one, being adjacent to the lumbering region and surrounded by a fair grain and grazing country. Post Falls is about twenty-two miles east of this city, and has a bright future.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

A. J. Thomsen has purchased a half-interest in the Pomeroy *Times*.

Palouse City is to have a new paper, the *Boomerang*, to appear about January 1. E. H. Orcutt will be the publisher.

The Curry County *Recorder* has gone to Bandon, Coos county, and flings to the breeze the cognomen of Bandon *Independent*.

The Long Creek *Eagle*, of Grant county, is the latest addition to Oregon journals. Like its namesake, its head is not handsome, but it furnishes a lively local page. In the society column we find the following: "A grand bawl was given by the boys Friday night. One of the floor managers opened his mouth so wide that his tongue looked lonesome enough to die."

IDAHO.

Charles Prindle, a blacksmith employed in the Horn Silver mine, Era, died last Monday.

The jury in the case of Frank Armstrong, charged with the murder of Paul Kiebert, near Arco, about two months ago, found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. This was a murder for money.

An elderly lady named McPherson was accidentally drowned on Little Wood river last week. She fell off a log which she was crossing, and was swept under the ice by the rapid current of the river. Her body has been recovered.

MONTANA.

The total vote of the territory at the late delegate election is placed at 31,611.

Schenck, the Birch creek homicide, has been re-arrested on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The lifeless body of Michael Foley, about 50 years old, was found in a deserted house near the depot at Helena recently. He died from natural causes.

The earthquake disturbances in Yellowstone park still continue at intervals, though not so severe as at first. The expected eruption of the Excelsior geyser has not yet occurred.

CANNIBALISM IN HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *World* says: Investigation by the *World* has shown that the practice of human sacrifices and of cannibalism prevails almost openly in Hayti, but to just what extent it prevails the natural reluctance of the government and police officials concerning it makes it impossible to establish. There has been furnished to the *World* an instance which, it is alleged, with great circumstance and detail, occurred within the present year. It would appear from testimony that while the government wishes to suppress the terrible practices, it is almost helpless in the face of the very general worship of Voudoo by a considerable part of the Haytien people.

CHURCH BUILDINGS BURNED.

NAPIERVILLE, Quebec, Dec. 5.—The Roman Catholic church here burned to-night. The presbytery and convent near by also took fire, and at 1:30 A. M. the walls of the convent were falling, and the presbytery will be a heap of ruins in a short time. The inhabitants of the town are in the wildest state of excitement. Assistance from St. Johns has been telegraphed for. The loss will probably be about $50,000.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs S Connell, Iowa
J Jephen & fm, do
Mrs Dennison, do
C Dennison, do
C Clark, do
Mrs A Montgomery & son, Iowa
J Hayes & fm, Iowa
H Drew, Tennessee
W Drew & wf, do
C F Drew, do
Miss C Drew, do
Mrs F Easterly & fm, Ten
J Watson, Eugene City
W Hall, Tacoma
R J Sadler, do
A Hamley, St Helens
D Wise, McMinnville
Geo West, do
Mrs Strupe, Sheridan
A Hutshaw, do
E P Ash, Oregon City
C E Meyers, do
L S Wilson, Amity
Geo A Briggs, New York
T D Ackerly, do
A A Hammill, Ohio
C O'Connor, Philadelphia
C S Stanhope, Omaha
C C Hawley, do
John J Childs, Maine
Chas Rodney, Oakland
T Dooley, Reno
J McCloskey, Acyah
C C Cherry, Butte
T O Seary, Australia
C Gillam, McMinnville
S Hoff & fm, Gaston
M Monnell, Albany
S Schmidt, do
Jos Quinn, do
G Nelson & fm, Kansas
Y Doyens, Oak Point
H E Shelden, Tacoma
Chas Paff, Kalama
A L Ridder, Wash Ter
Mrs M E Ridder, do
Quincy Ridder, do
Stanley Ridder, do
Mrs P Keleher, Oak Pnt
A A Bashen, Spicer
Geo F Train, Boston
Chas W Sand, do
Wm Bartlett, do
D F Turpin, Albany
H S Stouffer, Brooklyn
Chas Stowell, Liverpool
Morris Davis, Conn
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M Cunningham, Seattle
G F Bently, Sacramento

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J H Smith, Leadville
S George, Butter Creek
J J Smith, LaCrosse, Wis
Geo F Smith, Salem
Mrs A B Moore, Corvallis
Wm Twigg & wf, England
Wm Twigg, Jr, do
Miss Ellen Twigg, do
Miss Annie Twigg, do
Miss Ada Twigg, do
Wm Price, Perrydale
L N Snyder, Colorado
J W Pugh, Sneed
D T Dunlaney, Iowa
P Maher, Sitka, Alaska
J P Shuck, Oregon
A Evans, San Fran
J H Durham, McCoy
J P George, Canyon City
James H Young, do
J M Marbet, do
W C Murphy, Long Creek
D F Fries, Lafayette
E G Hammond, Nebraska
J E Holmes, Chicago
M M Knight, Cheney
Minnie Goodrich, N Yamhil
J Moor, do
R Wahlasen, Table Rock
C L Carson, do
Mrs J G Knight, Minneap
Miss Knight, do
G Foster & fy, Manitoba
Mrs J H Burton & fy, do
W B Luckey, West Side
Thomas Madden, Seattle
John Fowler, Winlock
C H Smith, O P C R R
W H Jameson, do
Frank Reiner, Eugene
F A Warless, Salem
J W Hobson, do
J W Ingle, Dayton, O
A W Fry, Tacoma
Victor Corteuse, Italy
Mrs E Corteuse, do
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G W DeLacey & wf, Lewis
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R M Mulholland, Yakima
Mrs Engleton, Willsboro
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J Sommers, Roseburg
H Hobert, La Center
B F Shaw, Vancouver
G D Smith, Arlington
F Hop, Cascade Locks
C D Wren, Media
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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the LUNGS

Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.

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Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. ☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Sample Free for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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On and after Monday, Oct. 16, the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st., for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

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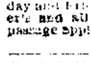

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Will go on berth for Portland, Or., and receive cargo during December, and having large engagements will have quick dispatch. SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., N. Y.

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, 16 North Front st., Portland, Or. 20dtf

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COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 15, STEAMER Latona will make but one trip a day to Oregon City, Leaving Oregon City at 8 A. M. Leaving Portland at 1 P. M.

A. B. GRAHAM, Agent.

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MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt. W. H. Pope; Purser, E. Sullivan) leave Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M. (wharf foot of Alder st., south side) for Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, LaCamas, Washougal, Van's Landing, Cape Horn.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS LURLINE OF VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

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LEAVES ALDER STREET TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, and at Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor.

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Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER, sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

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MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit, on improved farm and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory.

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Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

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Transact a General Banking Business.

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Three months 4 per cent.
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Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

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Reserve fund, (in addition) ... $275,000
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FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
Columbia, Friday ... Dec. 3	State, Friday ... Dec. 3
State, Thursday ... Dec. 9	Oregon, Wednes'y ... Dec. 8
Oregon, Tuesday ... Dec. 14	Columbia, Monday ... Dec. 13
Columbia, Sunday ... Dec. 19	Queen, Saturday ... Dec. 18
Queen, Friday ... Dec. 24	Oregon, Thursday ... Dec. 23
Oregon, Wedne'y ... Dec. 29	Columbia, Tuesday ... Dec. 28
Columbia, Tuesday ... Jan. 4	State, Monday ... Jan. 3

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.

U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

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Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON.

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

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Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

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Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 5:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

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ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY!

—TO—

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.

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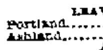

YAQUINA CITY

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Saturday	Nov. 27	Saturday	Dec. 4
Thursday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 16
Tuesday	Dec. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 28
Sunday	Jan. 2	Sunday	Jan. 9
Friday	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. 21

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 85

For further information apply to

CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

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VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

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Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

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(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Ashland	4:00 A. M.
Ashland	5:35 P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST,

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THE BEST ROUTE.

—TO—

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast,

Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second-class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this new transcontinental line is one of uninterrupted magnificence from start to finish. Mountains, lakes, rivers! Passing through the most magnificent canyons in the world! Twenty miles along a glacier front. The Rocky Mountains! The Selkirks and the Gold Range!—Eclipse in Grandeur and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping-Car accommodations reserved in advance.

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THE NESTUCCA BAY WRECK.

Arrival of the First Officer and the Crew Last Night.

Story of the Disaster as Told by the Mate—Thrilling Account of the Rescue of Eight Men.

Mr. Evan Morris, first officer of the ship Carmarthen Castle, which was wrecked near Nestucca bay on the morning of December 2, arrived here with twenty-three of the crew, on the west side train last evening. They are at the Mariners' Home. Capt. W. Richards, his second mate, carpenter and sailmaker are still at the scene of the wreck, to watch the breaking up of the ship and to claim any property which comes ashore.

From Mr. Morris, a reporter of THE OREGONIAN last evening obtained the following account of the disaster: "At noon on Wednesday, December 1, we got the sun, took an observation, and found we were in latitude 43 deg. 20 min. north, and in longitude 126.55 west, by the chronometer. That position was marked out on the chart and a course shaped for the mouth of the Columbia, 240 miles distant. The wind was blowing a gale from the southward. We kept on our course till midnight, the ship running 12½ knots by the log. At midnight we reduced sail, making everything snug, with the intention of heaving to at 4 o'clock, at which time we calculated we should be forty miles off Tillamook light. At 3 o'clock in the morning the ship struck. It was my watch below at the time. I sprang on deck and was dashed to one side and then back. Of course we had no idea where we were and could see nothing. The men began to cry out to launch the life boat. We advised them to get the boats ready and to wait till we could see what we were about. We then had the yards backed to bring her head to seaward so that she could take the force of the seas on her bows. The backing of the yards brought the ship around somewhat and served to keep her level. The crew were still impatient to launch the boats. They were told not to be alarmed, and reminded that most losses at wrecks were caused by leaving the ship in too great a hurry. We dragged the port life boat across the deck to the after davit and got it over the side. It would have been impossible to launch a boat on the seaward side. At 6:30, day breaking, we saw two men on the beach. I got into the life boat with a crew. We had the end of a coil of manila rope fastened to the boat, and just as I was unhooking the after-tackle, a spar fell from aloft, striking me on the head and glancing off into the water. The blow almost stunned me, but owing to the peril and excitement, I preserved consciousness. If the spar had not hit me it would have gone through the boat. [Mr. Morris has a bad scalp wound just above the right temple. He is the only one of the crew who received any serious hurt.]

We succeeded in getting ashore through the heavy surf and I asked the men where we were and if there was any way of getting a dispatch to Portland or Astoria, as we thought that if tugs could be got at once the ship might be pulled off. They said there was no way except by sending a messenger out to the valley. The boat was pounding about in the surf, but we managed to get on board and were pulled back to the ship by the line.

I got aboard and told the captain the situation. The ship was lying quiet and the captain thought we might stay by her till relief came or it was seen that there was no hope of saving her. I told him that it was barely possible to get ashore now, but if we waited till night came and the tide rose, with the gale blowing we should all be lost. It was then concluded to leave the ship and eight men got into the boat with some bread and water and a sail for a tent. They succeeded in getting ashore. The boat was hauled back by the line and another lot got in with some clothing and two chronometers wrapped up. They also got safely ashore. The next trip there were eight men, with clothes, books and instruments. When half way ashore a tremendous sea threw the boat clean bottom upward with all the men under her. One of the men was the boatswain, the captain's son, and he gave a great cry as he saw the accident. After a time the men succeeded in getting from under the boat, and helped one another up on the keel. One of them was nearly gone and went under several times after he was pulled from under the boat, but he was hauled up on the boat and got safe ashore. The boat went on the beach bottom upward and was pounding on the sand. The outlook was rather blue for those of us who remained on board, as there was no chance for any other boat. We signaled to those on shore to right the boat. They finally made a grand rush just as a big breaker came in, and as it receded they got the boat righted and we got her alongside. The captain's dog was lowered into her in a bowline and then the captain and myself got on board and we reached the shore in safety. The captain at once sent off a messenger, as it still seemed that the ship might be saved. But before dark the sand had washed away from under her and she was lying down, with her deck exposed to the breakers and everything breaking away—the house, hatches, cabin, furniture, etc., coming ashore, so it was seen that there was no chance of saving her from being a total wreck. The seas were terrific, breaking clear over her fore and main yard in a manner wonderful to behold. The next morning a dispatch was sent off to say that the case was hopeless.

The people were very kind to us, and provided food and lodging for us. It was determined that we should start for this city, and on Saturday the men were mustered together and we started. We reached the toll house that evening after a most tiresome tramp, staid there all night, and Sunday morning struck out for Sheridan. On the way we met an agent of Meyer, Wilson & Co., who gave me some money to buy food for the men, and told us we could hardly get any further than the Willamina that night, but we struck a path across the hills and reached Sheridan at 7:15 that evening, very tired."

The men had all gone to bed, worn out, when the reporter called at the Home last night. Following is a list of the party: Evan Morris, chief officer; Thomas Richards, boatswain; Fred Peters, steward; Herbert Weaver, cook; Thomas Davies, John Richards, J. L. Richards, J. Jobson, Wm. Collins, T. R. Morris, E. W. Davidson, D. Raymond, E. Starche, E. G. Kerstad, Peter Lindsell, Daniel Quinna, Frank Norris, K. Larsen, C. S. Johnson, D. Mendelis, George McDonald, seamen; M. Ingram, L. Edwards, E. M. Hughes, apprentice boys.

Mr. Morris has had some experience of this kind before. He was captain of a fine ship which was wrecked near cape of Good Hope about two years ago. The two 'prentice boys were on their trial trip, at a shilling a month, to be bound apprentices if they wished when they got home. One of them says he will try his luck again, but the other never did hanker after the sea. The only explanation of the disaster which Mr. Morris can give is that the southerly gale caused a suck or current which drew the ship out of her course. But a small part of the effects of the crew were saved, and the people at Nestucca have promised to dry them and send them over.

CONCERNING CERTAIN DEBTS OF THE O. & C.

Yesterday in the United States circuit court, Judge Deady made the following order:

In the matter of Richard Koehler, receiver of the railway of the Oregon & California railway company.

Petition for direction concerning the distribution of certain surplus earnings filed August 17, 1886.

The petition aforesaid was heard on the answer of Lawrence Harrison and others, holders of first mortgage bonds of said company, filed November 27, 1886, and the answer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, filed October 11, 1886, and was argued by Mr. John W. Whalley, of counsel for said bondholders, by Mr. William B. Effinger, of counsel for the Oregon & Transcontinental company, by Mr. Richard Williams, of counsel for said Oregon & California Railway company, by Mr. William B. Gilbert, of counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, and by the petitioner in person, and taken under advisement, and now at this day, due deliberation being had in the premises, it is adjudged and decreed: (1) That by the terms of a certain indenture between said railway company and said Oregon & Transcontinental company, bearing date August 1, 1881, a copy of which is now on file in this court in the pending suit of Lawrence Harrison and others vs. the Oregon & California Railway company and others, the former is under obligation to pay the indebtedness mentioned in said petition and incurred before June 21, 1884, the same aggregating $7007 61 for unpaid wages and $14,647 98 for labor and material furnished in the operation and construction of the road for said railway company under the lease and construction contract made between it and said Oregon & Transcontinental company, bearing date May 25, 1883, a copy of which is now on file in this court in the pending suit aforesaid; (2) that by the terms of the deed of mortgage and trust from said railway company to Henry Villard, Horace White and Charles Edward Bretherton, as trustees for said bondholders, of date June 1, 1881, a copy of which is now on file in this court in the pending suit aforesaid, and upon a fair and just interpretation thereof, no more than the net income, earnings and profits of said railway is pledged to the payment of the bonds thereby secured, and that said indebtedness ought to be first paid thereout; (3) that the petitioner proceed with all convenient dispatch to pay said indebtedness out of any surplus earnings of said railway now or hereafter in his hands as it existed on and prior to June 21, 1884, and file with the clerk of this court a special report of the same; (4) that on the payment of said indebtedness said Oregon & Transcontinental company do convey to said railway company all the lands remaining unsold which, by the terms of said indenture of August 1, 1884, it covenanted to stand possessed of and sell for the discharge of said indebtedness; (5) that said petitioner is also to pay out of said surplus earnings sundry judgments obtained, as stated in said petition in certain of the circuit courts of this state since the appointment of said petitioner as receiver of said railway, against said railway company in favor of the following persons: Price & Wolverton, for $169 15; William Hulson, for $509 35; J. D. Hite, for $379 98; H. C. Dollarhide, for $1200, with the interest accrued thereon since the filing of the petition herein, and return an account of the same in his regular reports; (6) that it appearing from said petition that the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, the Northern Pacific Railway company and sundry other persons have unadjusted claims against said railway company amounting to not over $30,000, the petitioner is directed to have such claims ascertained and adjusted as soon as convenient and report the same to this court for further direction; but this does not include any claim that the Northern Pacific Terminal company or its assigns may have against said railway company for rental on account of terminal facilities.

SCIENTIFIC SPARRING.

The Dempsey-Burke Combination at Turn Halle Last Night.

About 700 people crowded Turn Halle last night to see Jack Dempsey and Jack Burke, the man he did not whip. All the sports in town were there and a good sized sprinkling of professional and business men whose faces are not unknown in places of worship. Everyone who liked to see scientific sparring got his money's worth. The "bill" was a good one, and each "event" followed the other so closely that the audience did not have to endure waits. Promptly at 8:30 Dave Campbell introduced Burke's manager, "Parson" Davies, of Chicago, who acted as master of ceremonies. First on the bill was a four-round setto between A. P. Butler and Geo. Johnson, local athletes, in which Johnson got a little the best of it, being much the heavier man. Young Whistler and I. K. Cohen were then announced for a Greco-Roman wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can, best two out of three. Whistler won the first and third, and Cohen the second fall. The wrestling was sandwiched in between the set-to, and was by no means dull sport. Dave Campbell then gave an exhibition with the Indian clubs. He has accomplished several new and complicated motions, and a finer exhibition was never seen anywhere. "Business" began with a four-round set-to between Denny Costigan of New York and Jack Keenan, the Apollo Belvidere of the American prize ring. They peppered each other in fine style and seemed to enjoy it as much as did the audience. The next event was a three-round set-to between Dave Campbell and Jack Dempsey. The latter was received with a storm of cheers. Campbell showed off remarkably well, and landed as many blows as he received, leaving several red spots on on the champion's breast and shoulders. However, Dempsey was not fighting last night, just boxing. After the concluding bout in the wrestling match ended Campbell and Jack Burke donned the gloves for three rounds. Burke's is a wonderfully fine physique. His chest development is remarkable, his legs appear to have the strength and quickness of a racehorse, and his arms and shoulders are well muscled. Campbell countered and cross-countered well, and in the exchange of hits, Burke was Campbell's debtor. A stranger who knew nothing of either man's ability would say that Campbell was Burke's equal. Both men were loudly cheered at the close, and had to come out and bow their acknowledgments. A three-round set-to between Keenan and Jack Moroney was the only tame thing of the evening. Then came three rounds between Dempsey and Burke. The first round was marked by careful sparring for openings, and each man skillfully stopped several blows aimed by the other. Time was called upon some sharp inwork. In the second round there were several exchanges of blows on the face and breast, and two clinches. In the third and last round, Dempsey led several times but fell short, and some sharp, close work followed. To view Dempsey's slender legs and waist, his slight forearm and apparent absence of muscular development, one wonders how he ever whipped so many famous pugilists and earned the title of "the invincible middle-weight champion of the world."

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Following is the report of County Treasurer Showers for the month of November, 1886:

COUNTY FUND.

Nov. 1. To balance on hand	$ 734 58
Rec'd county clerk delinquent taxes	54 41
Rec'd county clerk trial fees	93 00
Rec'd county clerk costs refunded	25 00
Rec'd Chas. Duggan rent	5 70
Rec'd Geo. Harold taxes 1886	6 40
Rec'd H. McBride poor farm	5 50
Total	$1,034 59

SCHOOL FUND.

Nov. 1. Balance on hand	701 12
Rec'd county clerk delinquent taxes	8 61
Rec'd trial fees justices' courts	13 40
Total	$ 723 13

STATE FUND.

Nov. 1. To balance on hand	$ 10 60

TOTAL AMOUNT ON HAND.

County fund	1,034 59
School fund	723 13
State fund	10 64
Total	$1,768 36

LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

My article published in your Sunday's issue has given rise to a misapprehension. I therein cited a case tried in the U. S. court and afterwards tried in the circuit court. It appears I should have written, "in the state circuit court." The whole context and tenor of the article shows that there was no intent to cast reflection on the federal courts, but rather to allow the central government at Washington to appoint all judges than allow state bosses and political tricksters to make judges, debauch the courts subvert the intents of law to their own interests, corrupt the moral perceptions and destroy the liberties of the people of the state.

J. FRED CLARK.

W. C. T. U.

An interesting session was held at the hall yesterday. Mrs. Shana Smith and Dr. Owens Adair discussed hygienic questions that on the proper amount of sleep became general. The average mortal was thought by the majority to require eight hours out of every twenty-four to indulge in kind nature's sweet restorer. Miss Louisa Druck was elected to membership. It was decided to have a Chinese social on the 15th, the hall to be appropriately decorated, and whoever eats rice best with chop sticks to be awarded the prize, the judges to be chosen by the audience.

COM.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Dec. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Why not employ convict labor in road building? Permanent road beds are sadly needed in Oregon and Washington territory. Let convicts, tramps and those petty offenders who are a nuisance as at present dealt with, be set to work on the roads there, they will return most profit to the state and compete little or nothing with skilled labor.

QUERIST.

I. O. G. T.

Western Wave lodge No. 56, will hold an open meeting at W. C. T. U. hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. A good programme, musical and literary, has been provided. Mrs. Dr. Lydia Hunt and Rev. J. [illegible] A. Henry will give appropriate addresses, and no admission fee or collection will be taken. All are cordially invited.

COM.

For Coughs and Colds
Try [illegible] "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?
Buy [illegible] Tansill's Punch 5c cigars. Cummings & Averly, druggists, First and Main.

Japanese Novelties.
Largest and finest stock in the Northwest. Lee & Co., 44 Washington street.

Picture Frames.
Largest stock, lowest prices, best work. [illegible]born, Vail & Co., 175 First street.

Overland Tickets.
Ash street wharf, Portland, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, of A. L. Maxwell, agent.

THE EAST SIDE.

Regular Meeting of the City Council Last Night.

Fire Department Election—Jos. Resing Chosen Chief Engineer by two Majority—Spiritualists Organize—News Notes.

A regular meeting of the East Portland common council took place at the council chamber on last evening. Mayor Raffety being absent, West occupied the chair. All the other members present except Humphrey. The minutes were read and the following business was transacted:

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Williams, Ash and Woods, attorneys for the Postal Telegraph company, asking permission to erect necessary poles and stretch wire where necessary throughout the city of East Portland; referred to committee on streets and public property.

PETITIONS.

From John Kenworthy, J. K. Wait, W. T. Nicholson, Mrs. R. L. Hawthorne and Mary Stone, asking the council to establish grades on the streets that lie adjoining their property in Park addition; referred to committee on streets and public property, and the surveyor to make necessary levels.

CLAIMS.

The following claims against the city were referred to the expense committee:

T. M. Hurlburt	$40 00	Telegram	12 00
Gas Light Co.	25 40	F. Howe	9 00
W. S. Gordon	43 55	H. A. Hogue	22 50
Frank Payne	2 50	T. Parrott	11 00
E. P. Treck Co.	15 50	M. Austin	7 00
F. Neidermark	12 50	Jas. Clagett	2 00
H. F. McMillan	7 00	G. Parrott	1 00

REPORTS.

From expense committee, recommending that warrants to the amount of $46 be drawn to indemnify property holders along the proposed improvement of Sixteenth street for damages assessed; also that the council proceed to establish the street; adopted.

From committee on fire and water, reporting a contract with A. B. Johnson for the lighting of fifty street oil lamps; adopted.

From the same committee, asking further time to report on the resolution offered by West regarding fire hydrants; granted.

From committee on streets and public property, recommending the passage of an ordinance declaring the probable cost of the Water street improvement and its entry in the docket of city liens; adopted.

From expense committee reporting favorably on bills read at last meeting; adopted and warrants ordered drawn for their payment.

From the street committee reporting the receipt of a deed of dedication of the property lying on N street between Twelfth and Sixteenth, and directing the city attorney to give it a careful scrutiny, and place it on record with the county clerk if found sufficient and complete; adopted.

From the street committee reporting the road from the Oregon & California depot to Holladay's avenue to be in thorough repair; received and placed on file and vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Prescott, manager of the O. R. & N. for the work done on the Holladay avenue.

From N. K. West, F. A. Bancroft and A. McAyeal, special committee appointed to ask for a proposition from the Portland Water commission to furnish the city with water, reporting that said committee is not able at present to make a report; adopted, and committee discharged.

From the judiciary committee reporting upon the Fifth street bridge case, recommending the issuance of warrants for the payment of judgments as suggested by the supreme court, also that the holders of said judgments be conferred with in regard to rebate upon the settlement of the same; adopted.

From the recorder, reporting that E. C. Wheeler is entitled to the sum of $33 20 from the general fund, amount paid on an error in the purchase of property on delinquent taxes; adopted, and warrant ordered drawn for the amount.

ORDINANCES.

Declaring the probable cost of the improvement of Twelfth street from Division street to Ivan street; read twice and referred to committee on streets and public property.

Making an appropriation for improvement of Water street from J to L; read twice and referred to committee on streets and public property.

Providing for the publication of all official notices and repealing ordinances in conflict therewith; read twice and referred to committee on ways and means.

Making appropriation for the improvement of Twelfth street; read twice and referred to committee on streets and public property.

Declaring the probable cost of the improvement of Water street; passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Murphy moved that the committee on fire and water be instructed to investigate the matter of the engineer, Frank Payne, serving on a jury, and report at next meeting; carried.

Merrick offered a resolution declaring that the city consent to a redemption of certain property in Holladay's addition, assessed to J. H. Mitchell and now owned by Joseph Simon, said redemption to be made by Joseph Simon on the payment of $141 90; resolution adopted.

Bloomer moved that the surveyor examine the grades on N street, from Sixth to the cemetery; adopted.

Bancroft moved that the recorder be instructed to notify the owners of the old hotel on Holladay avenue to inclose the grounds, as an open well was on the premises; adopted.

Merrick moved that the city take action against those persons who had broken iron lamp-posts; carried.

Bloomer moved that ten more oil lamps be added to the present supply; carried. Adjourned.

NEWS ITEMS.

CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALIST ASSOCIATION.

A number of Spiritualists of this city held a meeting in the vacant store room of Buckman's building, on the corner of Fourth and G streets, on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Spiritualist society, about twenty persons being present. The meeting was called to order and Cyrus Buckman was elected chairman, Mrs. E. A. Deane secretary, and E. A. Deane treasurer. The question of organizing such a society was duly discussed, and it was decided to take the necessary steps for holding regular meetings. It was voted that the society should be called "The Christian Spiritualist Association of East Portland." The meetings are to be held on every Sunday, and it was also decided to engage the room they were occupying, and have it properly seated, for their meetings. It was then voted that another meeting be held on Friday evening, the 10th of December, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

The election of chief engineer and assistants of the East Portland fire department took place last evening at the rooms of Pioneer Engine company, in the city building. The candidates for chief were Joe Resing, of Relief Hook and Ladder company, No. 3, and Henry Meyer, of Pioneer Engine company, No. 1. The number of votes polled was seventy-eight, of which Resing received forty and Meyer thirty-eight, a majority of two. J. H. Stephens, of Grant Engine company, No. 2, was elected first assistant, and C. H. Sprague, of the same company, second assistant. Considerable interest was taken in the election, but everything passed off very pleasantly.

NOTES.

Several cases of scarlatina are reported in different parts of the city, and the red flag is out to notify our citizens of the fact.

All the street lamps have been repaired and the new burners purchased and placed in them, and are now in perfect order, and as soon as the moon refuses to give us her light we may expect the lamplighter to commence his duties.

Rev. I. D. Driver, pastor of the M. E. church, left yesterday for Walla Walla, where he is engaged to deliver a course of lectures. He will not return until some time next week. Rev. H. K. Hines will fill his pulpit on Sunday next.

Gentlemen who wish to take supper at Armory hall on the occasion of St. David's fair on Thursday evening, are informed that the dining room will be open precisely at 6 o'clock P. M., and a hot supper will be furnished from that time until late in the evening.

MORAL INSTRUCTION FOR CONVICTS.

SALEM, Dec. 5.

To argue in our papers to-day the need of such instruction would imply an ignorance on the part of the people which belongs to the dark ages, when the humanity of the criminal was ignored and reformatory measures had no place in criminal jurisprudence. And yet, looking at the laws of our state, it would seem as if some discussion of this subject was necessary.

At the present time our state makes no provision for any moral or religious instruction of its convicts. Whatever is done in this direction is the voluntary offering of a few who have this work on their hearts. As far as the state is concerned no effort is made that those sentenced to the penitentiary shall have such instruction as shall lead to reformation of character and prepare them to lead honest lives when discharged. Indeed, under our present law, it is optional with our penitentiary officials whether such instruction shall be permitted. There ought to be a change in our laws. A work of such importance should not be left to the chance effort of some philanthropist and the good will of prison officials.

That there has been some good work of this kind done in the past is no guarantee for the future. Dr. Parish, who for fifteen years or more has done this work at no expense to the state, will soon have to give up his labor of love into other hands. Over 80 years of age, his place must soon be filled by a younger man. The work at our penitentiary to-day demands a man of special fitness who will, not simply hold services once in two weeks as at present, but give all his time. The chaplain should be a paid officer of the prison with well-established rights and duties of his position. There is already a large class who have been reached by this work and are striving for a better life, and with a suitable person as chaplain who could devote all his time to them, the number might be largely increased.

Our next legislature should make provision for the election and support of such an officer. It is a disgrace to the state that she has so long neglected this work. One criminal reformed would pay all the cost. Let us have a reform.

REFORM.

MYSTERIOUS FIND.

Articles of Wearing Apparel Discovered in East Portland, Indicating Foul Play or Suicide

About noon yesterday a man who is employed on the O. & C. railroad came to the city marshal of East Portland and informed him that a man's hat and pocket book and other things were lying under the north end of the lower warehouse, below the O. & C. depot, and he was of the opinion that some crime had been committed. The marshal accompanied the man to the spot and found the following articles: A sandbag; a soft black hat, in size about 7⅛, and under the sweatband, in front, the name of "R. Mickel" and the address "Seattle, W. T.," were plainly written with black ink. A red Morocco wallet was also found, in which was a gold watch charm, set with a dark green stone on one side and a red stone on the other, and a one cent piece. A combination for a store or bank safe was found on a paper in the wallet, which reads as follows: "Left 3 times, stop at 5; right twice past 5-45; then left once to 25, then right to 50." About one-third of a white shirt sleeve, with the wristband attached, was lying near and looked as if it had been recently torn off. A stout walking cane with a crooked handle, and an iron ferrule at the end, was also found. These Marshal McMillian brought away and has them in his possession. Many are of the opinion that murder has been committed, others think it may be a case of suicide, but everything so far is shrouded in mystery.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of R. Koehler, receiver, petition for leave to pay floating debt out of surplus earnings; order that receiver pay claims as represented in petition.

L. Hamolin vs. O. & C. R. R. Co.; motion for leave to file substituted bill continued till rule day in January.

Oregonian Railway Co. vs. O. R. & N. Co.; same.

Oregonian Railway Co. vs. O. R. & N. Co.; demurrer set for Tuesday, Dec. 7.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of Peter Sykes, deceased; hearing of petition to sell real estate continued one day.

Estate of J. A. Chapman, deceased; sale of real estate in East Portland confirmed; sale in Columbia county set aside.

Frank Dekum, administrator of the estate of John G. Smith, deceased, yesterday filed his report in the county court, from January 14, 1885, to December 2, 1886, showing a balance on hand of $154 87 in cash and a certificate of deposit for $5580; the report was approved.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

J. C. Schofner, juror, excused for the term.

C. O. Craw against E. W. Leland and others; on trial.

Catherine Cole against the Portland Savings bank; demurrer to complaint submitted.

N. P. Terminal Co. against City of Portland; mandate of supreme court reversing the judgment of court below, holding that the manner of leasing out North Third street by the city, be annulled.

H. Schneider against G. C. Sears; mandate of supreme court remanding the case back for new trial.

W. H. Watkinds against L. Basser; judgment on the verdict.

State of Oregon, ex rel., S. G. Reed against Elijah Smith, Elizabeth Smith and others; judgment on findings.

R. H. McDonald against the City of Salem; judgment on the verdict for $14,073 80 and $250 for attorney fees.

TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE.

Suit was commenced in the state circuit court yesterday by Alvin Floss against Henry D. Walters, David F. Carmichael and O. M. Yaw. Plaintiff alleges that April 27, 1886, Henry D. Walters, executed to Bernhardt Johnson a promissory note for $800, secured by a mortgage upon the east ½ of the W ½ the N W ¼ of S. 36, T 1 N, R 1 E, containing 40 acres, and the S ½ of the S W ¼ of S 36, T 1 N, R 4 E containing 80 acres. Of the note $140 and interest has been paid, leaving a balance due of $460. An assignment for collection to Floss was made some time ago. Carmichael and Yaw are made parties to the action for the reason that they claim to have an interest in the mortgaged property, and plaintiff asks that the same be sold to satisfy his claim of $460.

THE REDUCTION WORKS AND THE "LONG HAUL."

Prof. Thomas Price, the well known metallurgist of San Francisco, has just returned from a visit to Portland, where he was called for a consultation with the directors of the Portland Reduction works. These gentlemen are proceeding with reliability and precision in the inauguration of a great manufacturing enterprise. It is their purpose to "get their hand in" with an establishment of moderate size, and then expand to any capacity that the business will call for. Their stock is all taken. The machinery bought and paid for, and mostly in place, the buildings nearly completed and the land purchased and paid for. Everything is in readiness for the purchase and accumulation of ore, except the adjustment of freight rates. As soon as this matter can be settled the material and personnel will be assembled and fires started up in ten days. Provided that ore enough can be gathered before winter stops the supply to run the smelter until spring. If rates can not be adjusted in time the smelter will have to be idle until spring.

Prof. Price regards Portland as a favorable point for the reduction of ores and is sanguine that a great metallurgical industry has been founded here.

LONG HAUL VS. SHORT HAUL.

This celebrated device, which paralyzes legislators, enrages shippers, and enables railroad men to laugh at all arguments based on the delusion that 2 and 2 make 4 in transportation, is just now the thorn in the side of the Reduction company. While it is true that even with the present rates of discrimination against Portland they can still make the miner a better return than he can get on ores shipped eastward, still it is their determination to enter the field as a friend of the mining interest, and it will make every effort to get from the railroads such rates as the commercial position of Portland entitle her to. It is because this is the shortest haul, and a haul down hill, that she is entitled to rates in proportion to the haul. This will build up Portland by bringing to her the business that is hers by right of position, and at the same time will give the miner several dollars more per ton for his ore. The long haul proposition is, in effect, that a railroad which controls the transportation of a product must, in its own interest, carry it as far as possible on its own line. The only limit is as to what the product will stand. A profit of 1 cent per ton mile on a haul of 1200 miles would be $12 on each ton. On a haul of 200 miles it would only be $2 on each ton. Consequently, it is the interest of the railroad to force the product over the long haul. This is very bad for Portland, and also for the producers. Let us carry the principle to its logical conclusion. Suppose a railroad under one management running from Portland eastward 3000 miles to an ore market equally as good as Portland. Suppose an ore supply on the road ten miles from Portland, with no other outlet except by this road. A freight charge carrying a profit of one fourth cent per ton mile would, on the long haul east, bring to the road a profit of $7 50 on each ton. On the short haul west the profit would be only 25 cents on each ton. Hence it is the business of the road to carry the ore east, or else to make such a rate west as will produce the same profit on handling each ton.

This brings up the question whether freight was created for railroads or railroads created for freight. The question is an interesting one for Portland, as she has a supply of valuable freight in her territory that will stand the "long haul."

POLICE COURT.

A Big Day's Business Yesterday—Officers James Turk and his Son Charles Whip a Man—Other Assaults.

There were seventeen offenders in the police court dock yesterday and the session was a lively one, Jim Turk coming particularly to the front. Jim arrived from Astoria Sunday afternoon; but he hadn't been here long before he made his presence known. Mrs. Turk was visiting the family residence of James Maguire, a 'longshoreman, and Turk objected and made her go home. Early in the evening he and Charley Turk met Maguire in the Steamboat Exchange, at the lower end of First street, and after abusing one another in round terms, engaged in a general fight. Turk says Maguire remarked he could whip any man on First street, with the exception of Burke or Dempsey. Turk replied: "I am 55 years old and you can't lick me," following his assertion up by proving it to Maguire's utmost satisfaction, judging by the head Maguire now carries. Maguire states that James and Charley knocked him down, butted him, kicked him, etc. Turk claims he was assaulted first, and admits afterwards having taken a hand. He was tried for fighting, and a case of assault and battery against him was continued until to-day. On a charge of assaulting Maguire with a stone Turk waived examination. Maguire was tried for using abusive language to Charley Turk and acquitted. Turk alleges he didn't fight any more than was necessary under the circumstances.

George Gilbert pleaded guilty to using boisterous language in the Mechanic's Exchange saloon Saturday night, and to beating the proprietor out of the drinks. This resulted in Gilbert getting five days. According to report he one time broke a pitcher over a saloon keeper's head, and for so doing moved for a year to Salem, and during his sojourn his board didn't cost him anything. Ah Chung pleaded guilty to fighting with Jim Pat Saturday night at Second and Taylor streets, and was fined $10. Jim Pat also admitted that he got there and it cost him ten ducats. The row was over a dollar owed by Chung to Pat. The celestials, according to officer Smith, had hatchets out and acted as if they wanted to kill one another. Fred Love admitted having a slugging match at 2 A. M. Sunday at Fourth and Morrison streets, with William Andrews, and was fined $5. Andrews forfeited a like amount of bail. Fiddler Williams was sentenced to five days for drunkenness and John Satleman, who filled up with tarantula and then started out with a knife on a cutting exhibition, got off on a ten dollar fine. E. Halet and A. Blair paid ten dollars each for quarrelling in Leileg's saloon. Pat Phelan, brought in by officer Cunningham because he didn't know where he was going nor where he lived, was furnished with quarters for five days. The case of William Ehlrich, of using bad language in the Salvation Army barracks, was continued for hearing one day. John Cummings, a vagrant, and John Stacy, pleaded guilty to trespassing in Smith's coal sheds, at Third and I streets. Stacy was given five days and Cummings twenty days. Cummings was up several days ago and was released on his promise to leave town and go to work at Oswego. Yesterday he said he went. Judge Denient remarked, "Yes, but you came back too soon." Ben Frazier and Fay Cushing were fined $10 apiece for roaming the streets at unlawful hours. Policeman Young testified that Frazier had been hanging around Taylor and Second streets from 2 to 3 o'clock in the morning for the past three weeks, and that when he attempted to arrest the fellow the woman objected, so he run her in too. Whitley pleaded guilty to striking William Kershaw and was fined $5. Six or eight simple drunks, etc., completed the list, which was the largest for many months.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Dec. 6.

Cooper vs. Blair; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thayer, J.

Selby vs. City of Portland; judgment affirmed and complaint dismissed. Opinion by Thayer, J.

Ward vs. Eddie; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strahan, J.

Lancaster vs. McDonald; judgment reversed. Opinion by Strahan, J.

Rutherford vs. Thompson; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Lord, C. J.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE MEETS.

MARION Co., Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A great many of us—some of us members elect—would like to know when the next legislature meets.

SUBSCRIBER.

The second Monday in January; namely January 10.

HE HAD A RECEIPT.

The suit of C. O. Crane vs. E. W. Leland and wife was tried before Judge Shattuck and a jury yesterday. Plaintiff alleged that while in business during the years 1882 and 1883 in Pennawawa he sold defendants goods of the value of $120 which were never paid for. Defendants produced a receipt to show that they had paid the account. The jury returned in favor of defendants.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

NO OPIATES. NO POISON.

SAFE, PROMPT, SURE.

Could not speak and Cured.

[illegible]

Three Children Cured of Croup.

[illegible]

The Minister's Baby.

The wife of Rev. H. H. W[illegible], rector of St. Barnabas Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., says her sixteen months [illegible] suffering with a severe cold [illegible] for weeks, was given Red Star Cough Cure. Four doses [illegible] relieved the cough [illegible] a complete cure.

Coughed 10 Years and Cured.

Mr. Luke Brusseau, livery stable keeper, Charlotte, Michigan, writes that for ten years he suffered from a cough which nothing would remove. At last he used Red Star Cough Cure, and its efficacy was so swift and magical that he pronounces it the greatest ever known.

A Rabbi's Testimony.

Baltimore, Md.

I feel constrained to express my confidence in the merits and efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Not only has it been of great service to my family, but I have personally used it with good results.

BENJAMIN SZOLD,
Rabbi of the Oheb Shalom Congregation.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

ST. JACOBS [illegible]

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches. Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TUTT'S

PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION IN PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework. Call at 137 Fourth st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE to go out by the day or week at very reasonable prices; boys' and girls' clothes a specialty. Address M. G., 68 Third st.

FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER wants position. Inquire at 129 Fourth st., between Alder and Washington.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BOY, OUT OF school hours, desirous of earning and learning, with view of getting a trade. Address M. M., care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom or coachman; capable of breaking horses for saddle or other purposes; willing to do anything honorable. Address S. SPACKMAN, care Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE grade work of the public school desires private pupils in the different branches of the English language. Apply at 189 West Park st.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT TO CANVASS THE city on commission or salary. Apply at Room 17, Reid's Block, corner Pine and First sts.

WANTED—AGENTS! HURRY UP AND SECURE an opportunity to handle the fastest-selling article on the Pacific coast. Call at room 24, third floor, cor. Fourth and Morrison sts., bet. 1 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical, four years' success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 363, Portland, Or.

WANTED—HELP.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SEWERS WANTED AT RUMMELIN & GUTMANN'S.

WANTED—MAN OF FAIR EDUCATION FOR responsible position. Address Christmas, care Oregonian.

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHER and 2 good ironers. Address, stating experience, Box 575, City.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY THE FURNITURE OF A 5 or 6 room cottage; will take possession this week; state lowest price. Address Furnished Cottage, care Oregonian.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family. No other boarders preferred. Highest references. Address L. W., care Oregonian.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and care of children. Inquire 311 Ninth st.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL MERCHANDISE store in a growing valley town; proprietor compelled to sell on account of failing health. Address E. A. K., care Oregonian.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, [illegible] miles from Portland, on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A. [illegible] Hamilton, Beaverton, Or.

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment of any manufacturing enterprise which will employ twenty workmen at La Camas, W. T. D. H. STEARNS, Manager La Camas Co.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED real estate security, by H. D. McGUIRE, East Portland.

S. SIMON, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKER. $100 to $10,000 to loan on city property; houses for rent and rents collected at 5 per cent.; farms, houses and lots for sale. 127½ First st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture, without removal, or collaterals. R. A. FRAME, 165 First st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLYDE COOK WILL RECEIVE ADVANCED scholars in drawing at his Studio, Labbe block, No. 6, on Tuesday evenings.

MRS. WESTAWAY HAS OPENED MANICURE parlors. Ladies wishing to have hands and nails beautified please call at 171 Fourth st. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. H. GREENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg, Portland, Or.), wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 206 Kearney st., Room 5, San Francisco. No goods sold at retail.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF, MADISON st.—Flour, Grain and General Merchandise stored at lowest rates. CHAS. CHALMERS, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. COHN & BRO., SHIPPING AND COM. MERchants, importers and wholesale provision dealers. 175 Front, Portland.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant. 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores. 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. K. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers. 130 Front st.

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

SMITH & HILL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in General and Dairy Produce, 218 Front st., our Salmon, Portland. Produce bought and sold.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible], QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

STAVER & [illegible] BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery. 79 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware. 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN (SUCCESSOR TO H. HANSON), wholesale and retail dealer in farm, garden, flower and tree seeds; also fruit, shade and ornamental trees, garden and orchard tools, etc. 171 Front st.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Sundries.

WALL PAPER.

FREEBURG & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work. 127 and 129 Third st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT [illegible] until 12 o'clock noon December 31, 1886, [illegible] for the purchase of all or any portion of Bonds of said [illegible] amounting to seven hundred [illegible] dollars, in denominations of [illegible] at the option of the purchaser, payable [illegible] years from this date, with interest at five [illegible] per annum, payable semi-annually on the [illegible] of January and July of each year. These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved November [illegible] has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, the court of last resort of the state. [illegible] for the construction of Water Works [illegible] to be delivered as money is needed [illegible] the purchaser pay the accumulated interest in addition to purchase price. It is probable [illegible] will be required on or before the 1st of [illegible] the balance on or before the 1st of January [illegible] Thirty days' notice for call upon the purchaser [illegible] will be given. The bonds, principal [illegible] payable in United States gold coin, [illegible] Portland, and are exempt from State, [illegible] taxation. The proposals will be [illegible] on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Bonds," and be addressed to [illegible] Clerk of the Water Committee, [illegible] The right to reject bids reserved. For further particulars apply to either of the following: [illegible], Clerk, Portland, Or.; [illegible] The Chemical National Bank, New York; The [illegible] National Bank, Boston; The Metropolitan National Bank, [illegible] Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; The Bank of California, San Francisco.

By order of the Water Committee.

PHILIP [illegible], Ex. Clerk.

Portland, Oregon, November 23, 1886.

FAIR WARRANTS.

Notice to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

[illegible] to be applied on the payment of all warrants of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, pro rata upon their face value, [illegible] by the undersigned by the first day of January, 1887. All persons holding said warrants are requested to send them to J. T. Gregg, Secretary Oregon State Board of Agriculture, at Salem, Oregon, before the first day of January, 1887. The pro rata to be paid by the Oregon State Board of Agriculture will be determined upon the amount of said warrants then in his hands. Persons sending their warrants will please give their names and postoffice address plainly written.

J. T. GREGG,
Sec'y of O. S. B. A.

Salem, Or., Dec. 2, 1886. 1d to j1